FOR POSTAGE RATES SEE FRONTISPIECE

Fit "TripleX" Reg'd - and be safe

THE SPHERE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1951
With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE" 2/-

The SPHERE

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE GRAPHIC

Vol. CCVI, No. 2690
SEPTEMBER 1, 1951

Bulmer's
POMAGNE CHAMPAGNE Cider
Made by the same process as Champagne

DIEU ET MON DROIT
BY APPOINTMENT · CIDER MAKERS
H. P. BULMER & CO. LTD · HEREFORD

McVITIE & PRICE
Makers of Finest Quality Biscuits
EDINBURGH • LONDON • MANCHESTER

Grant's
Stand Fast
Scotch Whisky

SODA, SIR?
"I prefer 'Polly'"
APOLLINARIS—THE NATURAL SPARKLING SPRING WATER

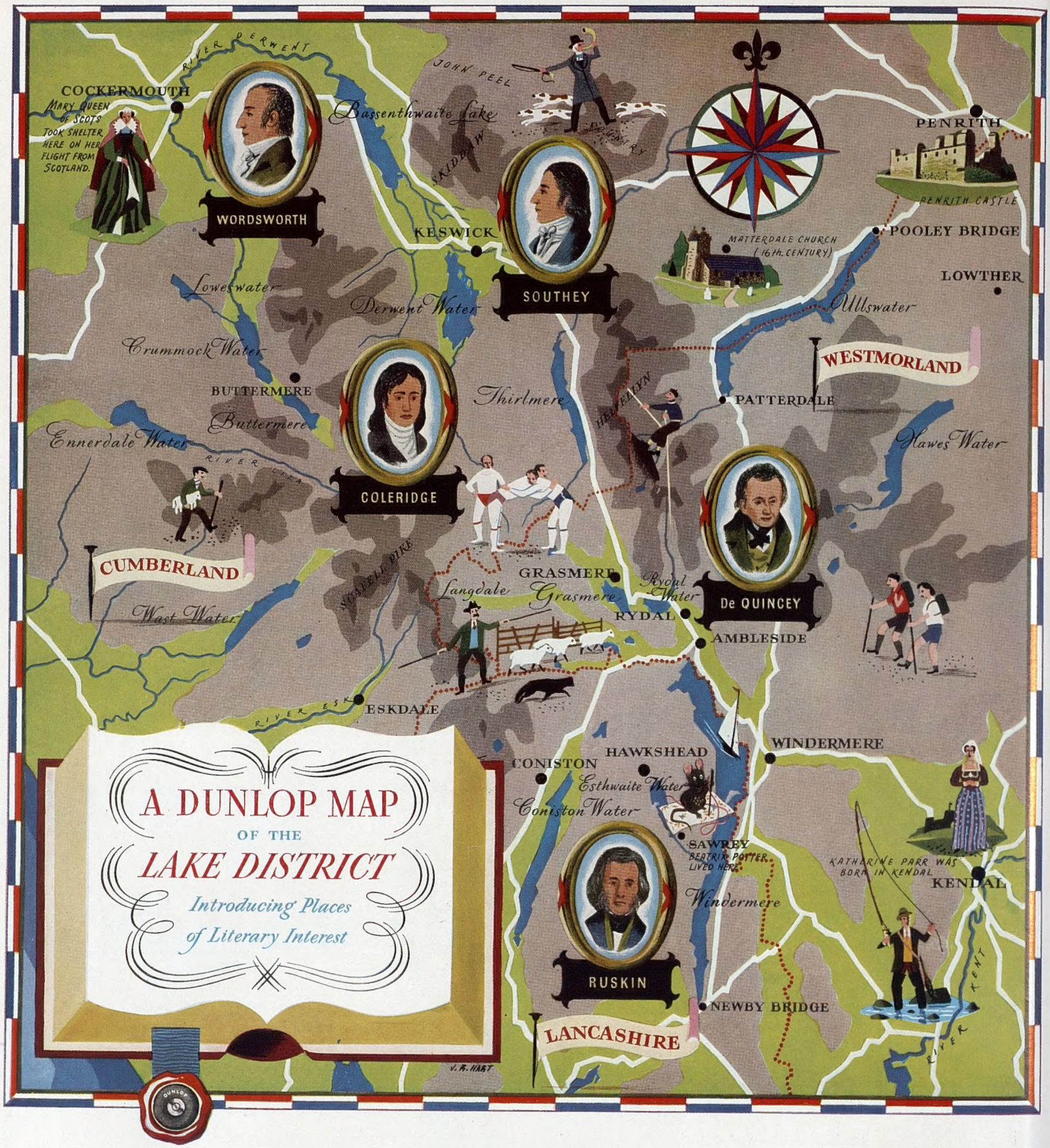
* CIGARETTES by ABDULLA *

FOR SWEET BREATH AND HEALTHY TEETH – USE
Euthymol
TOOTH PASTE
from all chemists

By Appointment Cyder Makers to
H.M. KING GEORGE VI H.M. QUEEN MARY
William Gaymer & Son Ltd., Attleborough & London
Gaymer's
CYDER
Famous for over 300 years

MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO. LTD.
All classes of insurance transacted
10, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.1
MOTOR POLICIES

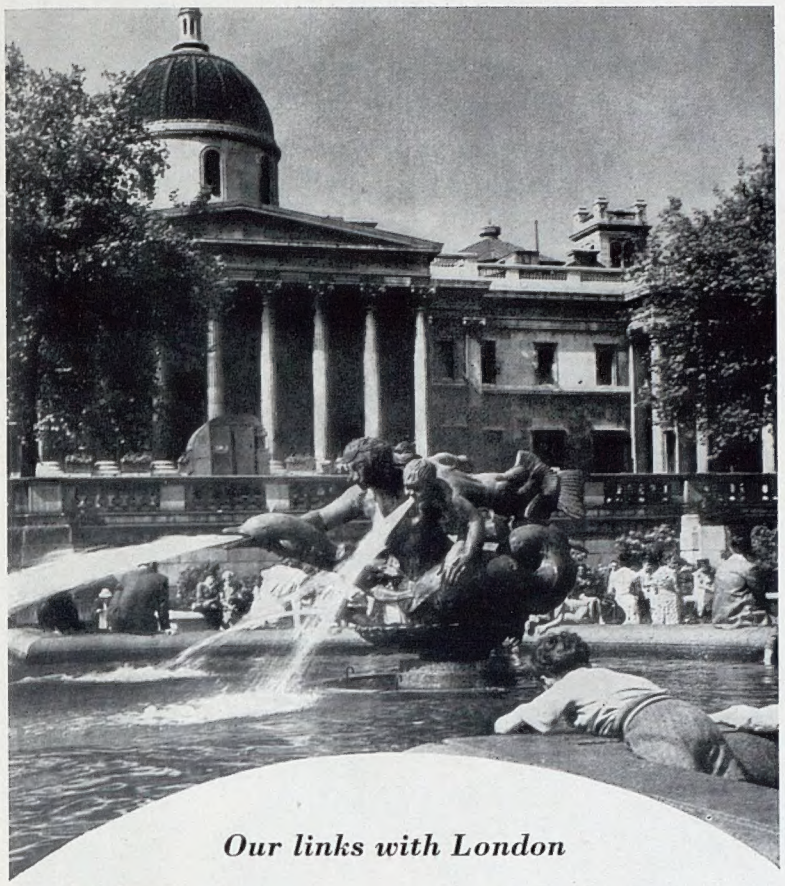
PRICE TWO SHILLINGS
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
Office : Ingram House, 195-198, Strand, London, W.C.2



IT is a peculiarity of England that almost every part of the country has produced at least one writer whose fame is world wide. The English Lakes have done more. The hills and vales of this exquisite countryside nurtured a poet of genius, who became the leader of a literary group that had a profound influence upon English poetry and prose. The major figures were Wordsworth himself and his friends, Coleridge, Southey and De Quincey. They must have seemed a strange quartet to the stolid farmers and shepherds of the Lakes who regarded their poetic fancies with some amazement—and kindly tolerance. Today the Lakes hear the accents and tongues of all the peoples of the world come to pay homage to genius, a journey that can be doubly rewarding, for perhaps no other place can boast of such unique associations in such a unique setting.

BY APPOINTMENT
MOTOR CAR TYRE
MANUFACTURERS
DUNLOP RUBBER
CO. LTD.

* *This map is reproduced as the frontispiece to a descriptive folder of the Lake District, which can be obtained free from the Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., Advertising Dept.* (H.3.), *Fort Dunlop, Birmingham,* 24.



Our links with London

.... date from the seventeenth century and naturally we are proud of them. However, we are chiefly concerned to-day to ensure that the service provided by our four hundred and fifty branches in Greater London is in every way adequate to the needs of the present.

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED

SOUTH AMERICA

Sea Voyages by

ROYAL MAIL LINES

RIO DE JANEIRO

BUENOS AIRES

Thrilling days of sight-seeing at Rio . . . Santos . . . Montevideo — with stays ashore at these ports if you wish, joining the same or another vessel homeward bound — and a 6 to 8 days stay at Buenos Aires, where you may use the 'Andes' or 'Alcantara' as your hotel.

Next Winter—

find Summer in South America

ROYAL MAIL LINES, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Royal Mail House, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3. *Tel: MAN 0522*

WEST END PASSENGER OFFICE: America House, Cockspur St., London, S.W.1. *Tel: WHI 9646*

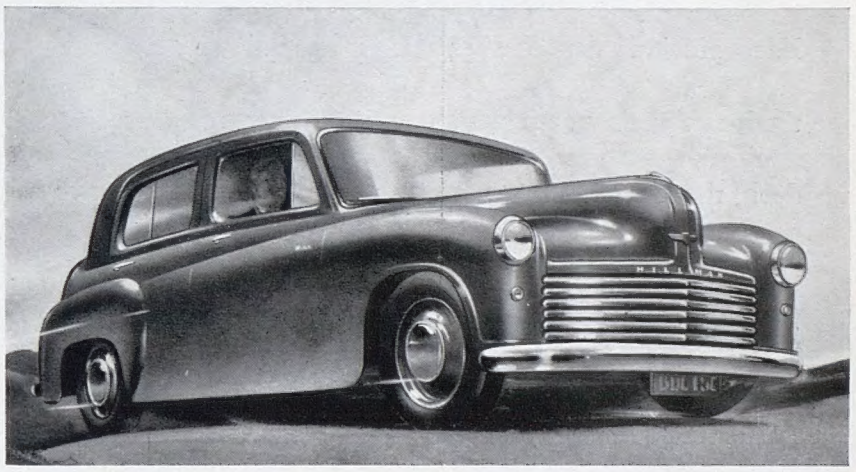
BRITISH INSURED

Nuwara Eliya is 100 miles inland from Ceylon's port of Colombo—7,000 miles from the English fields where a famous Jersey herd is bred. There were risks to be faced in having the bull calf and three heifers shipped out across the world. Their new owner—like so many wise men of all nations—covered those risks with a British Insurance Company.

British Insurance Companies back World Enterprise

17

Issued by the British Insurance Association



You get so much more out of the Minx!

More power when you need it most—at the start and on the hills. More reliability—because the Minx has been improved continuously for 19 years. More economy, too, than ever before. You get so much more out of the Minx.

... and you get so much more into it!

In the Minx, every inch is used to good advantage—from the wide divan-type front seat to the spacious enclosed luggage accommodation. Yet no full-size family car was ever so easy to park or manoeuvre in traffic, so economical to run.

The HILLMAN **MINX MAGNIFICENT**

CRAFTSMAN-BUILT BY THE ROOTES GROUP

HILLMAN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD. COVENTRY LONDON SHOWROOMS & EXPORT DIVISION: ROOTES LTD. DEVONSHIRE HOUSE LONDON W.1

*

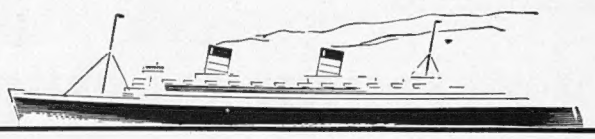
GRACIOUS LIVING
at its best

WHAT SHALL WE DO TODAY? What shall we *not* do, for at sea with Cunard there is so much to choose from. A boat-deck stroll to enjoy the Atlantic breezes, a visit to the shops or hairdresser, cocktails before lunch, a rest in the magnificent lounges or at the cinema, superb meals with dancing in the evening . . . Each glorious day finishes with you anxiously counting off the hours against the things you have not yet seen—the sports deck, the library, a concert . . . " Is this a dream, this floating luxury city? " you ask yourself nightly, as you sink drowsily into pillowed comfort. But it is no dream, it is reality, yet escape from reality—and it awaits you now.

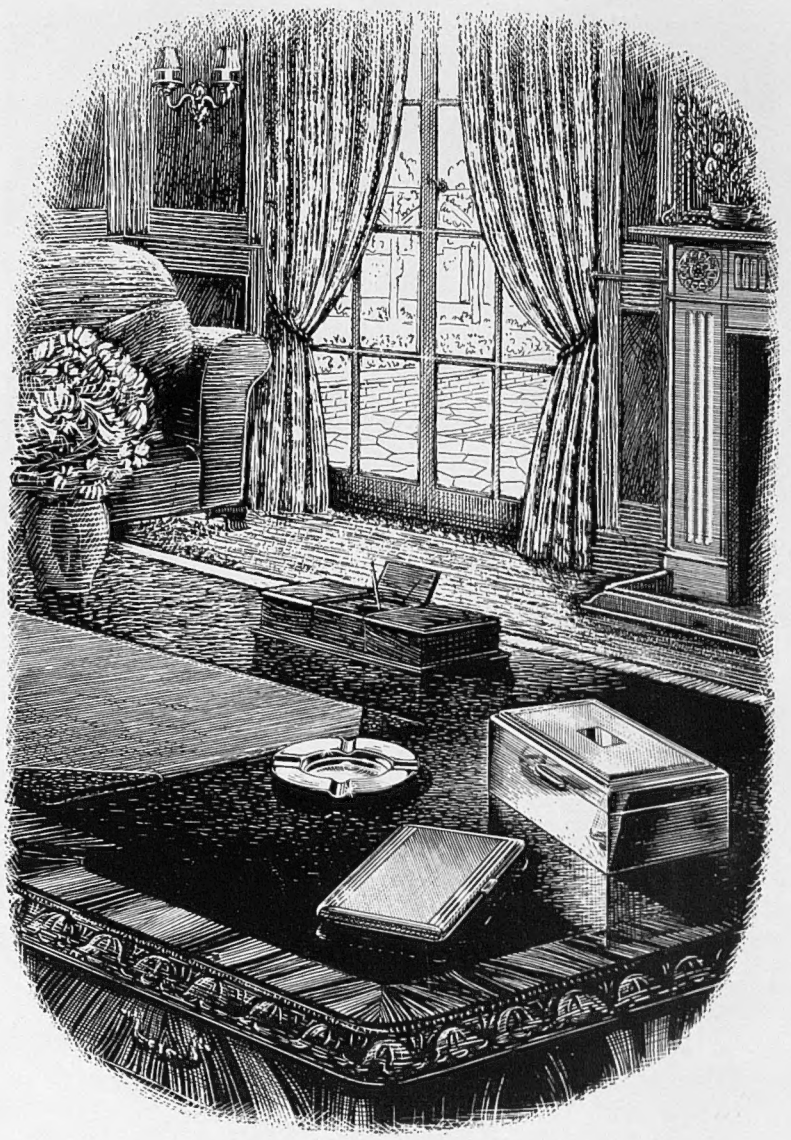
Cunard

IS YOUR WAY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

For full Information apply: Pier Head, Liverpool, 3 (Central 9201), 15 Lower Regent St., London, S.W.1 (Whitehall 7890). 88 Leadenhall St., London E.C.3 (Avenue 3010), *or the principal travel agencies.*



THE "QUEENS"—LARGEST AND FASTEST LINERS IN THE WORLD



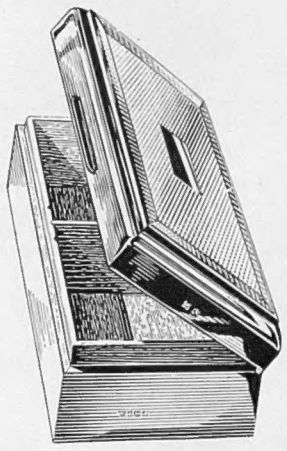
When the Gift is Important—

choose silver!—and Harrods make the choice an easy matter, for we pride ourselves on catering for every taste and pocket. These pieces for the smoker illustrate just one section of many in the Silver Department.

Illustrated above

Silver Cigarette Box with engine-turned top, plain sides and shield for monogram.

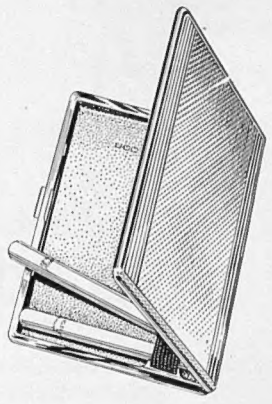
To hold 50, **£11 . 5 . 6**
„ „ 75, **£14 . 10 . 0**
„ „ 100, **£17 . 17 . 6**



Silver Ash Tray, diameter 2 ins. **£3 . 0 . 0**

Silver Cigarette Case, engine-turned in fine 'barley' pattern.

To hold 12, **£11 . 0 . 0**
„ „ 14, **£13 . 10 . 0**
„ „ 16, **£16 . 10 . 0**



Silver, Ground Floor

HARRODS

HARRODS LTD SLOane 1234 KNIGHTSBRIDGE SW1

Volume CCVI No. 2690 The SPHERE, London, September 1, 1951

The SPHERE
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE GRAPHIC"
THE EMPIRE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

TWO INTERNATIONAL EXPRESSES IN A FRENCH RAIL DISASTER—ONE COACH IS THROWN ON TO THE ROOF OF ANOTHER AS A RESULT OF THE COLLISION AT SARY-SUR-NIED, NEAR METZ, BETWEEN THE FRANKFURT-PARIS EXPRESS AND THE BASLE-CALAIS EXPRESS : Twenty-one people were killed and thirty-five were injured in this disaster, which was caused by a technical breakdown in the signalling apparatus. The funeral of the victims took place at Metz Cathedral last Sunday.

The Basle-Calais Express and the Frankfurt-Paris Express were both travelling in the same direction when they came into collision early on the morning of August 24. The train from Frankfurt had just passed through the station at Sary-sur-Nied when it was stopped on a safety signal. At that time it was running thirty minutes behind schedule. The second train was following at about 50 m.p.h. and could not stop in time, smashing the wooden baggage car at the end of the Frankfurt train and driving the next car—a second-class carriage—on to the roof of the car ahead. Detachments of French and American troops and the Metz Fire Brigade were soon on the spot and carried out rescue work. The military authorities at Fontainebleau sent military police to Sary-sur-Nied to inquire into the state of the injured and to find out what had happened to supplies for American units which were in the luggage van. Reports that these were pilfered were denied. Nearly 300 British tourists were passengers in the Basle-Calais Express. They reached Folkestone nine hours late.

Postage—Inland, 2d. ; Canada, 1½d. ; Elsewhere Abroad, 2½d.

A LONDON NEWSLETTER

INGRAM HOUSE, 195-198, STRAND, W.C.2

"Full of High Hopes."—

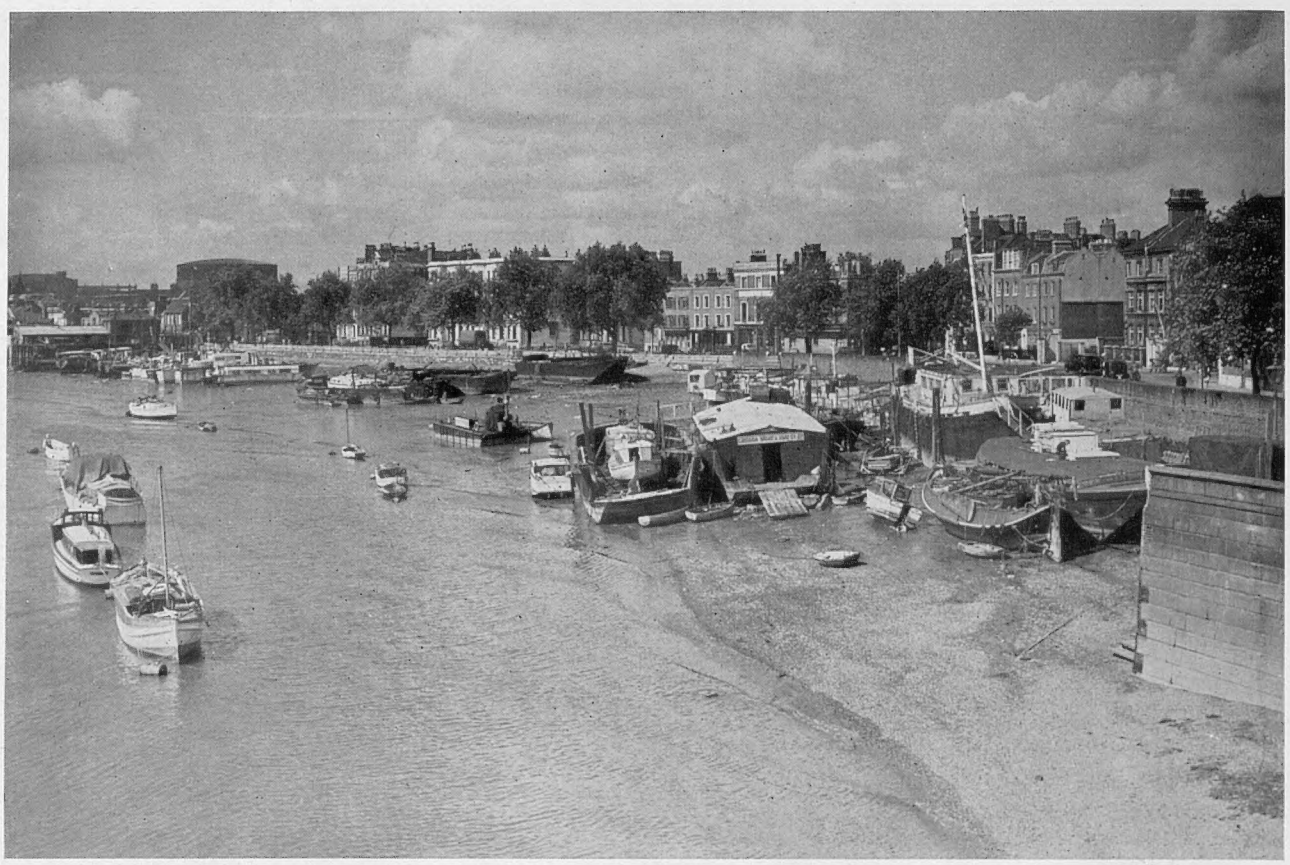
It seems only yesterday—it was, indeed, only a few weeks ago—that we seemed to have turned a corner and seen a gleam of light in the dark corridor of international crisis. We threw our hats in the air over the Korean Armistice talks, we cut a caper when Mr. Stokes prepared to leave for Teheran, and we allowed ourselves a little sober but unrealistic optimism over Stalin's latest olive branches. Human memory is short. I wish there were newspaper files in kiosks at main street-corners. It would do the public a service if it could be assisted to remember the "atmosphere" of even two weeks back. Turn back the pages—we really were as hopeful about these new possibilities of sanity and restraint as the printed words suggest "only yesterday." And now I am just off for a brief holiday in Scotland, and as I scoop the news for some last-minute commentary, I observe that the Korea Armistice deadlock is unrelieved, that the promise of Mr. Stokes' proposals is pie-crust, and that Stalin's olive branches are withered and forgotten. To-morrow I shall wake up (if I sleep) somewhere about Blair Athol, and shall buy a newspaper at Inverness, and I dare say I shall find that one or other of these *impasses* has been bridged, that hope has raised her head again. *Solvitur ambulando* is a comfortable slogan. Our hopes and disappointments swiftly alternate. But history chugs on, like my railway engine climbing up Shap Fell, and some time or other the terminus will be reached.

Too Many People.—

I am not like Adolphus Horne. I do not hold the human race in scorn. On the contrary, I like people, but I prefer them in twos and threes or singly. I dislike them in the mass. And nowadays, whenever any "new thing" is toward, the people run together like the old Athenians, and they block my view and their own and make a confused jumble of what may have been planned as an orderly and lucid expression. So it was in Princes Street, Edinburgh, when the pipers marched to Murrayfield for the Clan jamboree. Princes Street is a fine street, but it won't hold 500,000 gapers and give free passage to a procession. So it seems to have been in East Berlin. If I had been sent as an observer to that rally, selected as multilingual and ferret-like, I should have failed in my mission. There were too many people in the streets and squares, and too many kites being flown. The pledge to fight for peace was clear enough and unexceptionable in phrase, but somehow the spirit of peace seemed to wear the coloured shirt of a warlike ideology, a many-faced ideology. What peace so long as the whoredoms of Communism, Fascism, nationalism, egotism, and all the other "isms," lure young men and women to run together to shout and cheer and jabber their own pet hatreds, and, above all, to wear their favourite colour in semi-military shirting? Individually, I doubt not, they would appear sensible, attractive young people. In the mass they were muddled, stupid and infinitely discouraging.

Chumps' Month.—

August was rightly named the Silly Season. In the "good old days" before wars, August was a month lacking news of political importance. The world's statesmen would go bathing, boating and grouse-shooting. The hard-pressed editors had to dig for news and sensation, and found what they needed in the folly and frailty of lesser folk. Lesser folk still take holidays in August, holidays away from ordinary common sense and ordinary tasks and chores. It is in August that amateurs and ignoramuses sail yachts, climb peaks and swim out to sea after heavy meals, and lifeboats, guides and trained swimmers have to go out and rescue them, if they survive their folly. It is in August that they say the silliest things and write the silliest letters to the Press, and it is in August that they are the easiest victims of the sharper and the confidence man. August is the month for a harvest from the *Spanish Prisoner* trick and the Fazackerley millions stunt and the bonanza gold-mines. And (as already stated) August is the month for bringing fools into a circle so that the crowd blocks the view of whatever may be afoot in the ring. In August, all too many people leave their common sense at home with the office coat and the housewife's overall.



THE BATTLE OF CHELSEA REACH—THE MOORINGS AT THE WESTERN END OF CHEYNE WALK WHICH WILL BE SWEPT AWAY IF THE PLAN TO RECLAIM PART OF THIS AREA FROM THE THAMES IS CARRIED TO FULFILMENT: This far-reaching plan came before the Chelsea Council in June, and was approved in principle, but not without considerable discussion which has since been continued in the national and local Press. The boat-yard, for so long a picturesque feature of the Chelsea scene, provides the last remaining anchorage in central London where people can live afloat. Under the reclamation scheme the roadway will be thrust out into the reclaimed area, and between the new road and Cheyne Walk there will be a magnificent public garden. Building the new wall will cost between £210,000 and £230,000. The necessity to rebuild the river wall is an overruling factor, owing to the fact that tree-roots in the soil are threatening the stability of the old wall. At the same time, this gives an opportunity to create a garden between the trunk road and the Cheyne Walk service road, an idea that wins support because Chelsea has few public open spaces, and the Lot's Road area, covering old Cremorne, is very badly served in this respect.

The Use of Rifles.—

A recent sad and shocking shooting accident in Sussex caused the coroner to make some severe remarks about the abuses of fire-arm regulations. There is room for criticism of their uses also. It seems to-day that to the general public a gun and a rifle are one and the same—just a "gun." Perhaps that is a legacy from the late war, when our Allies based in England would go "hunting" in the "bush" with ·303 rifles. The regulations as to the retention and use of even a small rifle—say a ·22—are strictly enforced by the police. The firearms licence is refused to almost every adult who is not a member of a recognised rifle club or a farmer in an area where deer are known to be. Shot-guns are, of course, available to anybody who pays for a gun licence, or, if he means to shoot game, a £3 game licence. Such are the regulations. The holder of a firearms licence is not entitled to lend his rifle to anybody who is unlicensed. But these regulations, even if enforced and obeyed, are utterly dangerous. No rifle, even a ·22, should ever be fired in a "suburban" county except on an authorised range. A ·22 is capable of passing through the body of a roe-buck and killing a man beyond. It can carry half-a-mile, and that, in a country of breast-high bracken, is very dangerous. There are a few park deer at large in Sussex, the native roe has once more been practically exterminated by farmers' war shoots, a cruel, beastly, futile business. A roe should never be shot by any means in any circumstances. But the average "sportsman" to-day can't tell a roe from a fallow doe, and does not know the difference between a rifle and a gun. What a man may safely do in Inverness-shire or Ross-shire, he cannot do in Surrey or Sussex, and should not be allowed the means to do it. The Highlander usually knows what weapons are and of what they are capable, and he can recognise different types of deer. The Southron usually cannot.

West Country Tour.—

I had long wanted to have another look at Devon and Cornwall after long years of abstinence, and last week we found time for a short tour. It was a delightful experience. I came away with the impression that westward of Dorchester people smile more and even have time to be cosy and jolly and friendly still to casual passers-by. I hope I shan't be accused of denigration of my own environs if I record this clear impression. I confess I was shocked by the state in which I found Plymouth; nothing there for smiles. This once gracious, fine city is indeed a shell and a bungalow town still, and I wept over it and prayed for the early fulfilment of its brave and great schemes. I sensed that its civic authorities are efficient and enlightened, especially when I visited Buckland Abbey to see the Drake exhibits. There are very few exhibitions of a permanent kind nearer London where the visitor is trusted as at Buckland. No queues under the observation of a guide. You wander at will, and if you must scrawl your name on the wall there is none to check you. But in the West Country, apparently, we forget these vices and are treated as responsible and decent adults. Buckfast Abbey, which I last saw rebuilding, is now a finished and furnished great church with scores of chapels and a wealth of burnished metals and mosaics. It is impressive. I imagine that it will mellow as the years pass, as presumably our ancient cathedrals have done over the centuries. On the traffic congestion between Lyme Regis and Bridport I have already commented with wonder. I had forgotten the contours of Devon and Cornwalls and the nature of their serpentine roads and lanes. It requires an altogether different driving technique from that needed in Hants and Sussex, or a great deal more trust in one's Joss. I was glad to get another sight of Dartmoor under darkling cloud and in brilliant sunshine, glad to see again the sweep of West Bay and the Devon estuaries, glad, above all, to see at last Endsleigh, the beloved "cottage ornée" of the Russells, in its incomparable setting. One final comment: the counties of England are complete, watertight compartments. The scene changes plump on the county boundaries. You can tell in a moment when Cornwall yields to Devon, Devon to Somerset, Somerset to Dorset, Dorset to Hants, Hants to Sussex, and so on. Each county is distinct and unmistakable.

Princess Margaret.—

I very seldom nowadays make reference to the Royal family in journalism. The truth is, I do not wish to compete with a section of the Press which does that job *ad nauseam*. *The Times*, with its usual good sense and excessive tact, clearly had in mind what I have in mind when it deplored the exploitation for commercial ends—sensationalism—of the private life of the Princess. It must strike an intelligent stranger as odd that the British public appears to treat the Throne sometimes as a high altar, sometimes as a peepshow at a fair. It is for that reason that I hold the view that biographies of royalties written in their lifetime are as undesirable and also as ineffective as those of living statesmen. It is my hope that Princess Margaret, now twenty-one years of age, may henceforth, with other members of our hard-working Royal house, as a result of public opinion clearly expressed, be permitted to enjoy the right of every private citizen to a measure of privacy in family life. In our imperfect development of democracy there are great risks inherent in the Royal family's willingness to accord to the public all legitimate and reasonable opportunities to observe its private life (which has nothing to hide). All decent citizens have a proper and healthy interest in the doings of our Royal family in its public and private activities. But there is always a base minority which smirches the national character; which, given an inch, will take an ell, and there can be no more difficult job to-day than that of Press secretary to the Royal family.

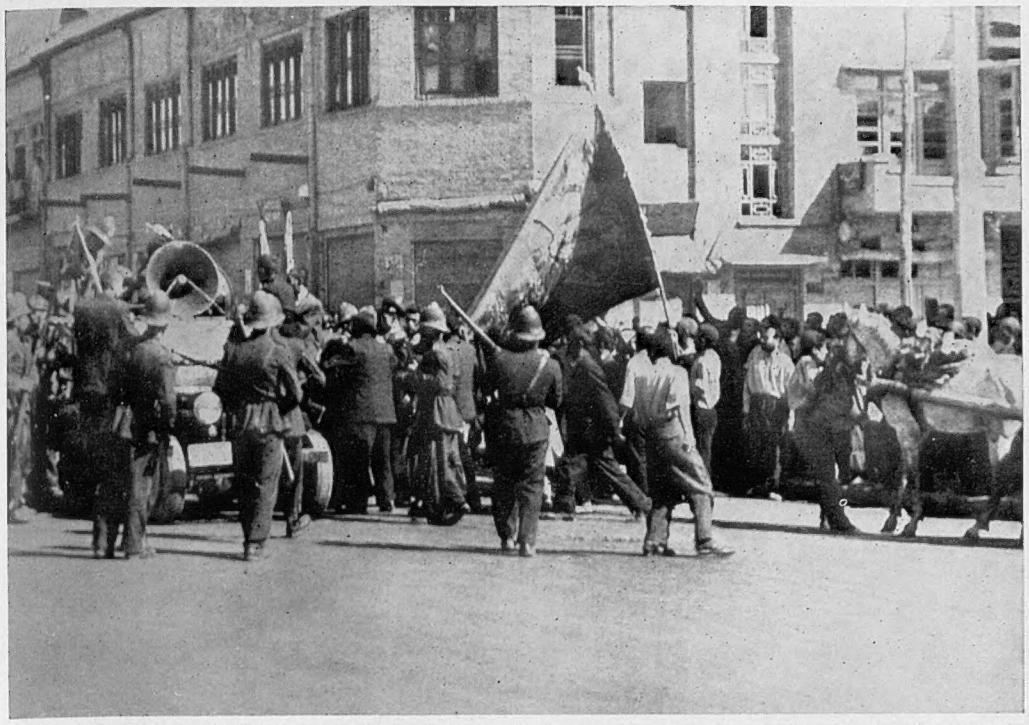
THE OLD STAGER

"WITH BEST WISHES"

THOSE in search of a gift for friends, either at home or overseas, will find that a year's subscription to THE SPHERE provides an ideal solution. Each week, the new copy will be a fresh reminder of the kind thought and good wishes of the friend at home. Orders for subscriptions for THE SPHERE to be sent overseas can now be taken. They should be addressed: The Subscription Department, THE SPHERE, Ingram House, 195-198, Strand, London, W.C.2, together with the name and address of the person to whom the copies are to be sent, and enclosing the subscription. Inland and Eire, £5 16s. 6d. Canada, £5 14s. Elsewhere abroad, £5 18s. 6d. (to include the Xmas Number).

ADJOURNMENTS AT TEHERAN AND AT KAESONG

The Breakdown of the Oil Talks, and the Breakdown of the Armistice Talks Add to the World Tension



ENGENDERING THE SORT OF ATMOSPHERE WHICH PERSISTED IN TEHERAN DURING THE PERIOD OF THE OIL TALKS : Police attempting to disperse demonstrators of the Fighters for Islam organisation who were extremely active in Teheran following the arrival of Mr. Harriman, the U.S. mediator, and also during the stay of Mr. Stokes, the Lord Privy Seal, who represented the British Government. The oil talks finally broke down on Wednesday of last week, and Mr. Stokes returned to London to report to the Cabinet. Mr. Harriman followed Mr. Stokes to London, and told the Press he still believed there was a basis for settlement of the oil dispute, indicating that the deadlock in Teheran represented no more than an adjournment. Dr. Mossadek's personal position was possibly the key to the situation.

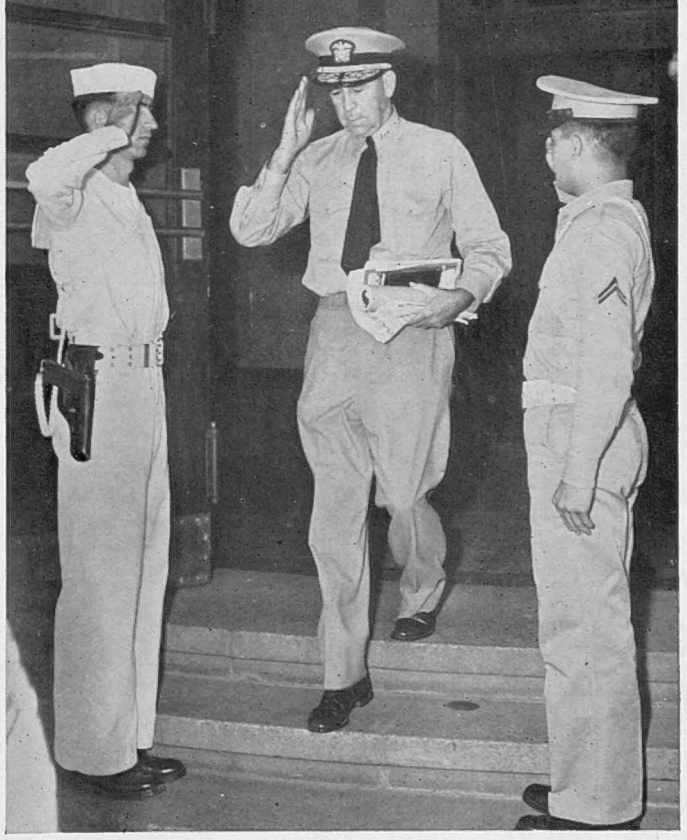
THE LORD PRIVY SEAL AT LONDON AIRPORT : Mr. Stokes talking into the microphone on his return from Persia last week. He gave Dr. Mossadek, the Persian Premier, an extended time-limit and then, it is said, to the consternation of the Persians, left in haste. By last week-end it was beginning to be apparent that Dr. Mossadek had miscalculated, and he had to face a mounting tide of opposition in the Persian Parliament.

THE ARMISTICE "BATTLE," AND THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF KAESONG

WAS THERE AN INFRINGEMENT OF THE KAESONG NEUTRAL ZONE? The Communists said "yes" and General Ridgway said "no," so this liaison group from the United Nations Command and from the Communist forces made a detailed tour of the area. They are here seen studying a map near a point where it was alleged that one Chinese soldier had been killed and another had been injured through the dropping of a napalm bomb. General Ridgway has told the Communists that they have been guilty of malicious falsehoods in saying that U.N. planes had bombed and fired upon the area round Kaesong. He also told them it was up to them whether the Kaesong talks were resumed or not in the near future.

ATTENDING THE FUNERAL OF THE ALLEGED VICTIM OF AMERICAN BOMBING IN THE KAESONG NEUTRAL ZONE : Generals Nam Il (on left) and Chang Pyung Sang at the service. A banner in Chinese proclaimed to all present the martyrdom of Yao Ching Hsiang, the Chinese volunteer who had been killed.

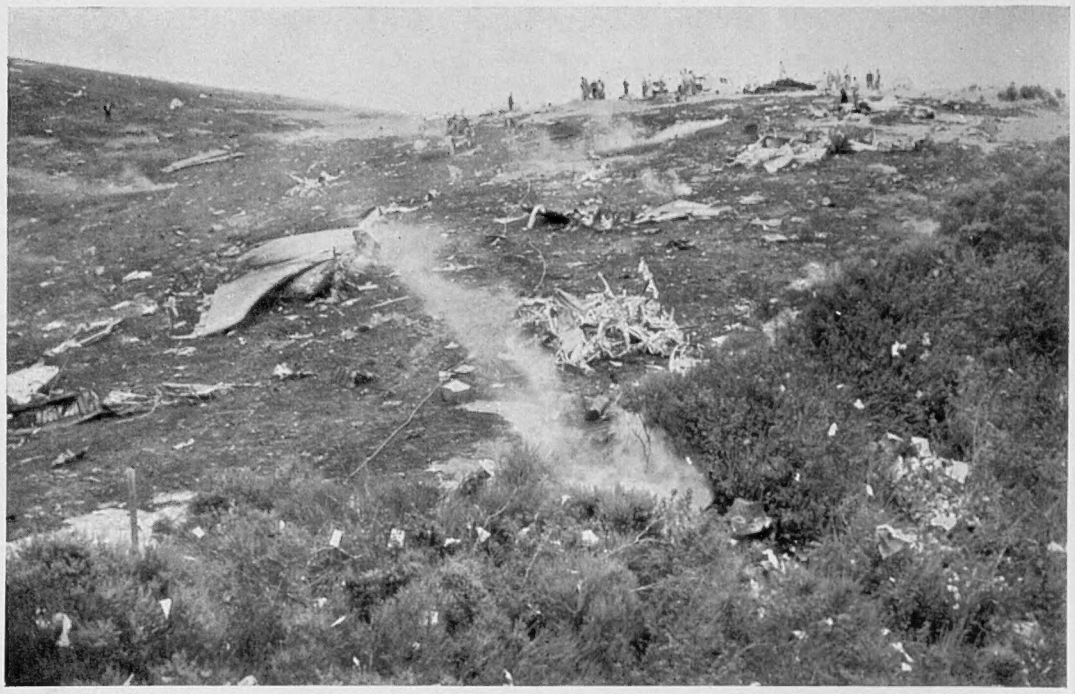
BEFORE THE ADJOURNMENT : Major-General L. C. Craigie and Major-General Henry I. Hodes arriving at Kaesong for the last sub-committee prior to the breakdown in armistice talks with the Communists.



ADMIRAL TURNER JOY IN TOKYO : The leader of the U.N. delegation to Kaesong seen on his return to Japan, where he set about compiling information for future talks, leaving his colleagues to carry on at Kaesong. Then came the breakdown following the Communist allegations, and swiftly on its heels a rejoinder from General Matthew Ridgway issued in the most uncompromising terms. In his message the United Nations commander simply reiterated that the most recent Communist charge that Allied planes dropped a napalm bomb near the truce conference building in Kaesong—the issue over which the enemy suspended the meetings—was "utterly false," "preposterous" and "obviously manufactured." It does not, "in its own right, merit a reply," he declared of that complaint. Speaking of previous Communist statements that United Nations forces had fired into enemy troops policing the neutral area at Panmonjom and Songgong, General Ridgway added: "When not fabricated by you for your own propaganda needs, these incidents have proven to be the actions of irregular groups without the slightest connection overtly or covertly with any forces or agencies under my control in the Korean peninsula."

DISASTER AND NEAR DISASTER

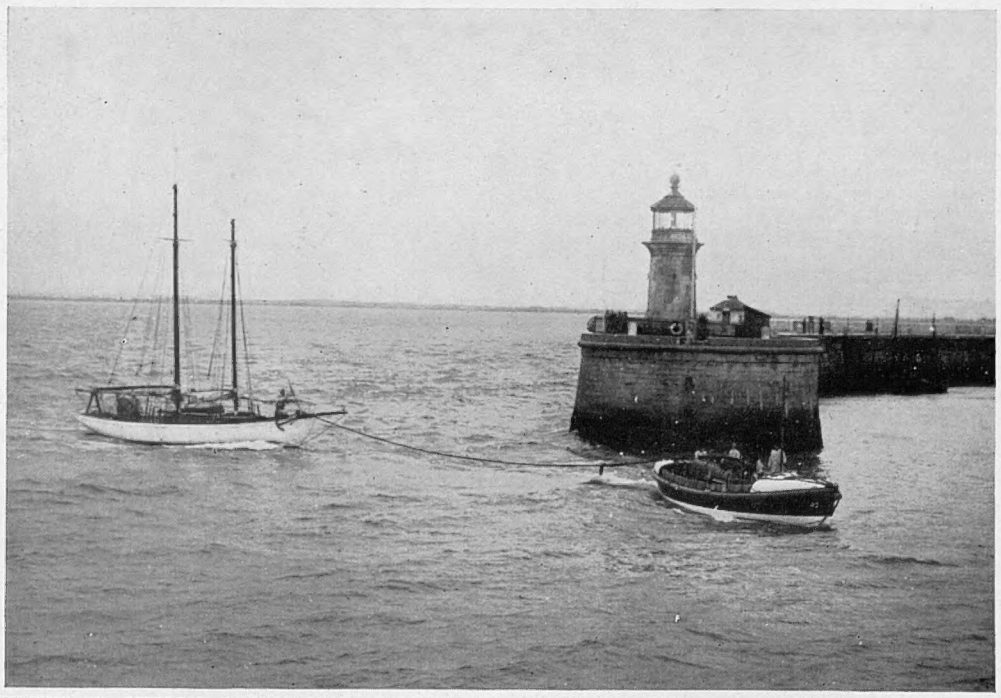
A Luxury Airliner Crashes in California—Boats in Distress Amid the English Channel Storms



THE OAKLAND AIR DISASTER—ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THE DC-6 B, A NEW LUXURY PASSENGER PLANE, AFTER SHE HAD CRASHED AND BURST INTO FLAMES NEAR THE SUMMIT OF A HILL APPROACHING OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA : *Left*—Rescue workers inspecting part of the fuselage and (*right*) burnt-out wreckage upon the hillside. There were fifty occupants of the plane and all were killed. The 1,000,000-dollar airliner was put into service by United Air Lines on August 1, and when the disaster took place she was on a scheduled flight from Boston to San Francisco, being within twenty miles of Oakland Airport, her penultimate stop. There was some surprise when the Federal Bureau of Investigation began an immediate inquiry to determine whether sabotage was involved. The speed with which they started operations seemed to indicate that they had some vital information to work on. The F.B.I. announced that they were bringing finger-print experts and laboratory technicians from Washington to aid in investigation and help identification.

A GOODS TRAIN CRASHES DOWN AN EMBANKMENT AT GLASGOW : The driver and fireman of this train jumped clear and managed to escape injury when their efforts to halt it failed and it crashed over an embankment into Gartocher Road. Blocks of masonry from the bridge carrying the Glasgow-Airdrie line were torn down and, together with coal from the trucks, were scattered over the road. The siding in which the accident occurred was east of Shettleston.

THE AMPHIBIOUS JEEP KEEPS GOING DESPITE THE ENGLISH CHANNEL STORMS : Mrs. Elinor Carlin in the bows of the strange craft in which she and her husband had just crossed the Channel from Calais to Deal. Although in trouble off the Goodwins, they managed to reach the English coast under their own power. On the roof is Theo Defresne, of Brussels, who joined the Carlins at Calais. The Carlins are engaged on a round-the-world cruise, and many will remember reading of their adventures earlier in the year when they made the Atlantic crossing together.



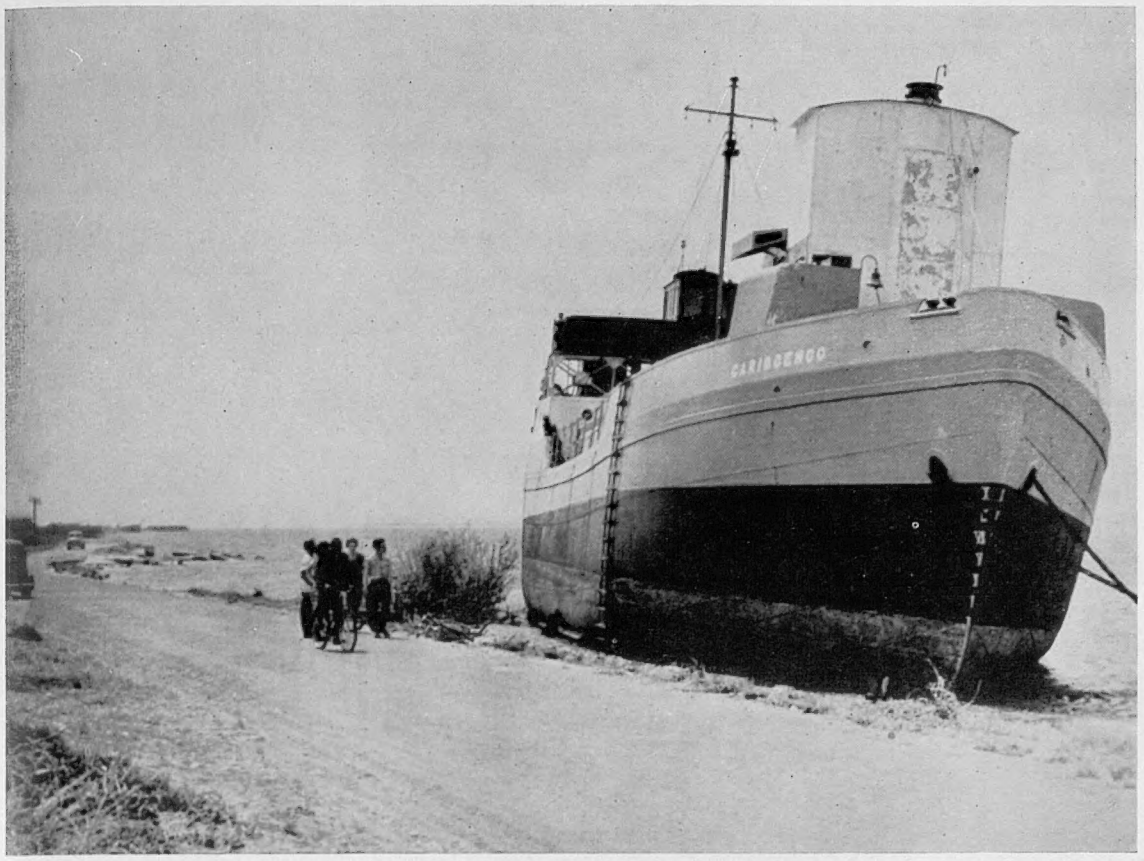
YACHTS IN DISTRESS DURING WILD WEATHER ON THE SOUTH COAST IN THE LAST DAYS OF AUGUST : *Left*—The French yacht *Albatross*, which had been sending up rockets and burning distress flares in the region of the Goodwin Sands, being towed into Ramsgate Harbour by the Walmer lifeboat. M. Emil Desmousseaux, a French barrister and the owner, had on board with him two young Frenchmen and two young Dutchmen. The yacht was on passage from Ostend to Le Havre. *Right*—Holiday-makers at Brighton helping to keep the yacht *Rustler* stern-on to the breaking seas during salvage operations. No fewer than four yachting rescues were reported last week-end, two off the Isle of Wight, where the 8-ton yacht *Aurora* capsized and the 9-ton yacht *Cherub* ran aground.

JAMAICA IS RAKED BY A HURRICANE

One of the Most Disastrous Storms in the History of the West Indian Sugar Island

A survey by a United States Navy plane from Guantanamo Bay revealed that most of the damage by the Jamaican hurricane was wrought on the south shore. The historic cities of Spanish Town, Port Royal and Morant Bay, all of which lie under 40 miles from Kingston, were laid waste, while the great sugar estates and factories in St. Catherine also suffered considerably, in particular the Caymanas, Innswood and Bernard Lodge properties. Hardly a house in Kingston escaped damage of some kind or another, and many people died when roofs collapsed at the Kingston Poorhouse and Mental Hospital. Reports were few and far between in the first hours after the hurricane had passed on, for telephonic communications were completely cut with the American mainland. Two days after the disaster Kingston was still without lights and had only limited transport facilities.

Altogether six large merchant ships were swept ashore during the mighty storm. The Dominican schooner *La Dominicana* did reach the shore, however, capsizing in Kingston Harbour. It was assumed that her skipper and her crew of seven had lost their lives in the boiling seas. Mr. James Griffiths, the Colonial Secretary, in announcing the Jamaican Hurricane Relief Fund, told his radio audience that the British Government was making an immediate donation of £250,000. He said that the civil and military authorities in Jamaica had risen splendidly to the occasion under the energetic leadership of the Governor. Help, he said, was forthcoming from many voluntary organisations and from the United States services. It was announced last Monday that Mr. R. Newton, Financial Secretary, Jamaica, is to fly to London for discussions at the Colonial Office on the financial and economic problems resulting from the devastation of the island



THE "CARIBCENCO" AFTER BEING BLOWN ACROSS THE HARBOUR AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND SWEPT ON TO DRY LAND BY THE FORCE OF THE HURRICANE : This great Caribbean storm, with winds rising to 130 m.p.h., reached its fullest violence as it swept across the southern shore of Jamaica, devastating crops and laying waste homes. In terms of money, the damage done amounts to millions of pounds and will take many years to repair, declared Mr. James Griffiths, Colonial Secretary of State, who has broadcast an appeal on behalf of the Jamaican Hurricane Relief Fund.

ALL THAT REMAINED OF ONE OF THE BUILDINGS IN THE KINGSTON POORHOUSE AND MENTAL HOSPITAL : A number of inmates lost their lives when the building fell, caught by the full force of the hurricane as it swept westwards along Jamaica's south coast. All that was left standing was a few supports.

THE HURRICANE HEADS WEST : This sketch-map shows the path of the great storm which, after hitting Jamaica, blew across the Caribbean to hit the Yucatan Peninsula, near the city of Merida. The hurricane took a west-north-westward course at a constant speed of 13 m.p.h. Reports from Jamaica put the death-roll at 132. It will be months before the full damage to property can be assessed.

THE TRAIL OF RUIN IN THE STRICKEN CITY OF MORANT BAY WHICH LIES ON THE SOUTH COAST OF JAMAICA, THIRTY MILES TO THE EAST OF KINGSTON : This is a view of Main Street, where hardly a roof remained intact after the hurricane passed. For a time Morant Bay was entirely cut off from the outside world. Of the 132 people who died in the hurricane, fifty-four of them were in Kingston. At the height of the storm seventy prisoners escaped from Kingston Gaol, and later islanders organised a man-hunt.

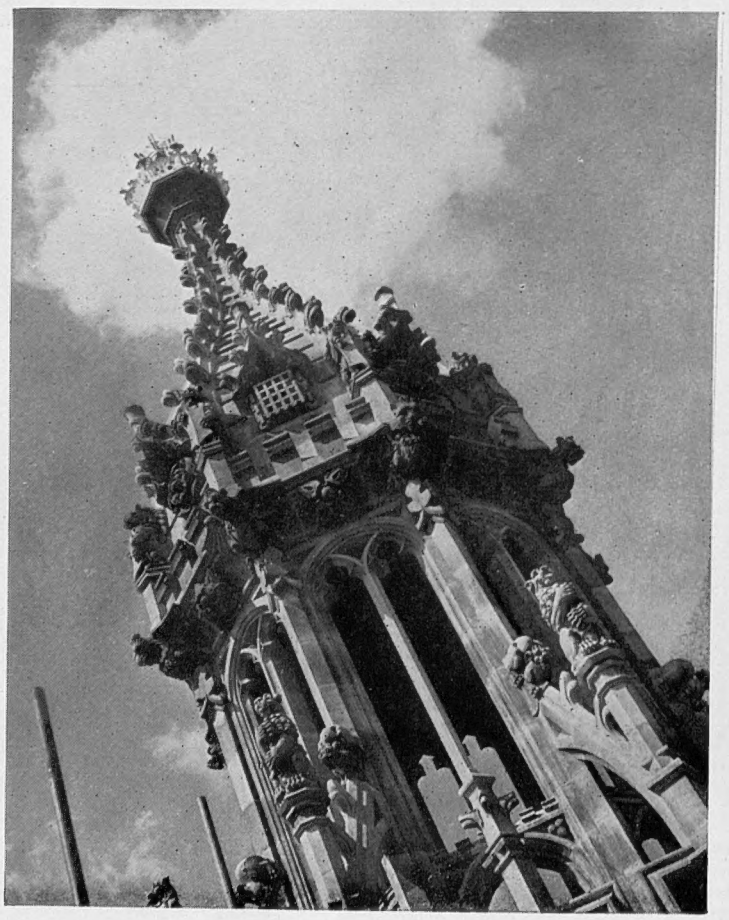
The New Pinnacles on Victoria Tower

Many Who Have Lived for Years in London are Now Seeing for the First Time How the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament Looked When Completed

SURMOUNTED BY A GILDED CROWN, ONE OF THE PINNACLES ON VICTORIA TOWER STANDS IN ITS NEW SPLENDOUR ABOVE THE THAMES: A craftsman, standing at work near the bottom edge of the pinnacle, gives some indication of the structure's size. Renovation of the Victoria Tower began before the war and the old pinnacles, which had worn badly, were removed.

The 336-ft.-high Victoria Tower is the highest of the three towers on the Houses of Parliament building. The flagpole on top bears a huge Union Jack when Parliament is sitting by day or the Royal Standard when the Sovereign is present. Some years before the war it was discovered that the stonework on the tower had worn very badly, and in 1938 work began on its replacement. Scaffolding rose and shrouded the entire structure and the four pinnacles on each corner were removed. When the war began the scaffolding went for salvage and for years the tower stood in a neglected state. Last year the scaffolding was replaced and recently the upper part of it has been taken away again, revealing the four new pinnacles, each topped with a gilded crown. It has been estimated that 350,000 ft. of steel scaffolding has been used. The new pinnacles are of Clipsham stone from the famous Rutland quarries. The work of replacing or restoring the defective stonework is not expected to be completed until 1957, but much depends on the labour supply.

THE GOLDEN-CROWNED PINNACLES: *Above*—A close-up of one of the new pinnacles, showing in detail the fine workmanship which is lost, because of the height, to the sightseer below. The dome of St. Paul's can be seen in the dim distance. *Below*—Looking up at the newly-carved gargoyles. The quality of craftsmanship revealed here says much for the twentieth-century stone-workers.



SKIRMISHING IN THE JUNGLES AND IN A CITY

News from South-East Asia and from Berlin

THE WAR IN INDO-CHINA: Walkie-talkie radios, carried by native bearers, are the only means of communication in the dense forests of Indo-China between troop units searching for enemy camps. Ho Chi-minh, the rebel leader in Indo-China, has recently admitted that his troops are inadequately fed. French official circles in Saigon point out that though this is not the first occasion that Ho Chi-minh has referred to the food shortage in the area under his control, he has never before emphasised it so strongly. But while the food problem is only one of many problems confronting the rebel army, French losses in these protracted operations have been heavy. A ceremony at Marseilles Harbour on August 19 commemorated the return to France of the bodies of more than 300 French soldiers killed in the fighting.

THE SEARCH FOR TERRORISTS IN MALAYA: On a rubber plantation in the Malay Peninsula a British soldier checks the identity card of a girl rubber-tapper. War against the lurking terrorists in the thick jungles of Malaya is pressed forward relentlessly. In July the 1st Suffolk Regiment killed their 100th bandit after nearly two years of gruelling patrolling in the steaming forests.

THE SHRIMP FISHERS OF BILOXI

THIS SHIP WON FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST-DECORATED CRAFT DURING THE ANNUAL "SHRIMP FLEET BLESSING" AT BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI: With pendants flying, the *Bidwell Adam*, captained by Seagus Leleaux, ploughs through the waters of the Gulf of Mexico after being awarded the first prize for the best-decorated boat during the annual Biloxi ceremony. More than 250 ships took part in the ceremony, which was followed by a procession of the shrimp fleet just off-shore.

AN INCIDENT ON THE AMERICAN-SOVIET SECTOR BORDER OF BERLIN DURING THE COMMUNIST-SPONSORED WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL: This picture was taken as East German police tried to prevent a blueshirt, a "Communist" youth, from fleeing into the American Sector. While one man drags the fleeing youth away from the border a policeman raises his hand in readiness to strike him. Although 12,000 members of the East German Youth Organisation attacked the Western Sector police at points along the border, several thousand others fled from the Communists, in search of the less austere life offered in West Berlin.

PERSONALITIES

Men and Women Who Have Been in the World's Headlines in Recent Days

1. NEW APPROACH TO EVEREST: Mr. Eric Shipton studying maps of the Himalayas. His expedition is to approach the peak from the south-west.

4. APPOINTED KOREAN MINISTER IN LONDON: Dr. Myo Mook Lee and his wife Mrs. Louisa Pak Lee. Beside them are models in national costume.

2. THE FIRST FOREIGNER TO BE AWARDED THE STAR OF ETHIOPIA: Judge Nathan Marein.

3. BRITISH ENVOY TO ISRAEL: Sir Francis Evans, who succeeds Sir Knox Helm at Tel Aviv.

5. A SCREEN ACTRESS TAKES THE VEIL: Juanita Quigley (left) walks with Mother Mary Viator.

6. C.-IN-C. HOME FLEET: Admiral Sir George E. Creasey, who will succeed Admiral Vian.

7. VICE-COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN SOUTHERN EUROPE: General Sergio Lalatta, of Italy, who will serve under Major-General David M. Schlatter, with headquarters at Florence.

1. Approaching Everest Through Nepal.—Mr. Eric Shipton, a mountaineer of proven experience in the Himalayas, has gone out to "the roof of the world" as leader of a small party organised by the Himalayan Committee of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club. Mr. Shipton and his colleagues are to make a reconnaissance of the south-west aspect of Everest with a view to finding out whether from that side there is any possibility of a practicable route to the summit. This side of the mountain can be approached only through Nepal, and the permission of the Nepalese Government has therefore been sought (and obtained) for the latest venture which arises from the experiences of the four expeditions in the '30's. The conclusion was then reached that the route via the North Col had some very unsatisfactory features. The North Col is not only exposed to the full force of the north-westerly gales, but its ledges are unsuitable for camp sites, and footholds are often few and far between. All previous attempts to scale the great peak have been along this treacherous north-eastern route. It is from the unknown western cwm, cradled at the foot of the south-western flank of Everest, that Mr. Shipton hopes to find his alternative route. The western cwm is itself a freak of mountain architecture, Mr. Shipton declares. If it provides a route to the South Col the chances of climbing the mountain will be enhanced, as there will be complete protection from the north-westerly gales. So far as can be judged, the floor of the western cwm is hardly more than 20,000 ft. high, which is 6,000 ft. below the Col. That, says Mr. Shipton, is a sobering thought, for the climb is thus likely to be very steep. The entrance to the cwm is known to be guarded by a formidable ice fall, and it may take a week or more to work a way through this. Mr. Shipton's party is composed of Mr. W. H. Murray, Dr. Michael Ward and Mr. T. Bourdillon. Murray, who is thirty-eight and started climbing in 1935, has made a speciality of winter mountaineering in Scotland. Ward (aged twenty-six) is a first-rate climber on British rock, and he has also had five Alpine seasons. Bourdillon (aged twenty-four) has had three Alpine seasons, and has achieved climbs which no other British mountaineer has attempted, notably on the north face of the Dru and the Mer de Glace face of the Grépon. Mr. Shipton has himself only just returned from China.

2. Law-maker for an Emperor.—Judge Nathan Marein, who has just completed an important volume on Ethiopian law, has been made by Emperor Haile Selassie a Grand Officer of the Star of Ethiopia, Abyssinia's second highest decoration, which has never before been awarded to a foreigner. Judge Marein, who studied at the Harvard Law School and the Palestine Government Law School in Jerusalem, has served the Abyssinian Government in various legal capacities for the past ten years. Mrs. Marein is from Boston, Massachusetts.

3. Envoy to Israel.—Sir Francis Evans, who has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Tel Aviv, succeeds Sir Knox Helm, who has been appointed British Ambassador at Ankara. Sir Francis was until recently British Consul-General in New York, a consular post which of late years has proved a stepping-stone to preferment in the "diplomatic."

4. Korea in London.—The appointment of Dr. Myo Mook Lee as South Korean Minister at the Court of St. James's has brought to London a charming family. The Minister is accompanied by his wife and by their three sons, Choon Wha, Choon Sung and Choon Kyung. Dr. Mook Lee presented his credentials to the King before his Majesty left for Balmoral.

5. Retreat from Hollywood.—Juanita Quigley, now aged twenty, was a child screen star known as "Baby Jane," and one of the starlets of Hollywood in the days of her extreme youth. Now Juanita embraces the Roman Catholic Church and as Sister Quentin Rita has joined the Catholic Daughters of Mary and Joseph. She will study canon law for two years and afterwards will become a teacher in the Catholic Primary Grades.

6. The Man Who Follows Vian.—Admiral Sir George E. Creasey is to be the new C.-in-C. of the Home Fleet. Sir George Creasey has been Vice-Chief of Naval Staff since 1949, and before that he was Fifth Sea Lord and Deputy Chief of Naval Staff (Air). During the war he particularly distinguished himself as Director of Anti-Submarine Warfare in the perilous years between 1940 and 1942. After that he commanded H.M.S. *Duke of York* and was later Chief of Staff to the Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief. Sir George is fifty-five years of age.

7. Bygones are Bygones in Southern Europe.—Italy, one-time partner in the Axis, one-time co-belligerent with the Allies, now emerges as a clear-cut partner in Western Defence, and an Italian has actually been appointed Vice-Commander of the Allied Air Forces in Southern Europe under Major-General David M. Schlatter, the C.-in-C. The new Vice-Commander is General Sergio Lalatta, and he will have his headquarters at Florence.

CRUSADING THROUGH THE ETHER

AMERICAN COAST-TO-COAST TELEVISION NOW A REALITY; THE USE OF PLASTIC BALLOONS TO SPREAD DEMOCRATIC PROPAGANDA BEYOND THE IRON CURTAIN

AMERICA'S PROPAGANDA BALLOONS: These plastic balloons, seen under test near Minneapolis, are now being launched from Southern Germany in order to carry so-called leaflets of friendship into Red-ruled Czechoslovakia. The balloons are designed to explode at heights up to 30,000 ft., scattering their loads of pamphlets, which proclaim that "a new wind is blowing. The free world is thinking of you daily and keeps contact with you." The project is sponsored by the American "Crusade for Freedom."

HOW AMERICA IS CARRYING OUT HER PLAN FOR COAST-TO-COAST TELEVISION: This is the Cisco-Butte Station in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California, one of 107 micro-wave relay stations forming a chain which carries radio telephone conversations and television programmes from New York to San Francisco. This latest transcontinental hook-up, which has taken more than three years to build and 40,000,000 dollars to finance, bounces super-high frequencies (called micro-waves) along the chain of towers which are spaced about thirty miles apart. Across plains, through fertile farm country, over steep mountain-ranges and through the hearts of cities this trail zigzags its way over the American continent. It is understood that plans for this hook-up were advanced at the request of the American State Department to enable the opening of the San Francisco Conference to be televised by all major networks in America.

America has suddenly discovered in television a new political weapon of vast potentialities, and Mr. Truman's administration means to use it to the full. In the United States, at the behest of the State Department, work has been rushed through on the chain of micro-wave stations which will allow of a coast-to-coast television hook-up at the time of the San Francisco Conference. In Berlin, the Economic Co-operation Administration has just used television with marked success, having set up television sets at more than 100 points in the Western sectors of the city and put on an elaborate programme in connection with the Berlin Television Exhibition designed in part to interest youths who had filtered across from the Eastern sector, where they had attended the Communist Youth Festival. The Western sector's television programme started off with a brief and cordial message delivered by President Truman, who told his hearers: "The hearts of the Free World are with you. We desire and pray, as you do, for a peaceful world with equal opportunity for all. This television exhibition has been presented by the American television industry to show how free men can work together for peace and prosperity. Television is a remarkable technical achievement, but it would be wasted if it did not help us understand each other as well as help us to strive for a better world."

On right—

THE RADIO RELAY STATION AT CRESTON, WYOMING: The receiving and sending micro-wave antennæ are seen at two different levels. This is another of the 107 stations on the continental hook-up built by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The principal difference from the existing trans-continental telephone system inaugurated in 1915 is that waves are now projected as beams from one relay point to another, each visible to the next. Less than one watt, the amount needed to light a flashlamp, is enough to span the 30-mile gap between relay stations on the micro-wave network.

FRAMING JAPAN'S PEACE TREATY

AND OTHER FOREIGN NEWS IN PICTURES DURING THE LAST DAYS OF AUGUST

THE EMPEROR HIROHITO READS THE INTRODUCTORY CLAUSES OF THE BILL RELATING TO THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY : The Emperor seen standing before the throne in the Upper House of the Japanese Parliament. After a debate in Parliament it became known that every major party in Japan except the Socialists would be represented at the Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco. A seven-man delegation headed by Premier Shigeru Yoshida, and including other members of Mr. Yoshida's Liberal Party, the Democratic Party and the Green Breeze Society, was decided upon by the Diet. The Diet also selected seven members from the Lower House and five from the Upper House to be observers at the San Francisco Conference. Two Socialists are included among the observers. About thirty countries in all have accepted the invitation to San Francisco. The Conference is to be largely of a ceremonial nature, as the treaty draft has already made the rounds of the world's capitals, being sent to all the interested nations. President Truman will deliver the opening address at San Francisco.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, THE ARCHITECT OF THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY, EXPLAINS THE DETAILS OF THE FINAL DRAFT TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS : The Republican Adviser on Foreign Affairs to the U.S. State Department is seen at a recent Press Conference in Washington, when he explained the background of the treaty. It was early in 1950 that the U.S. Government decided to go ahead with the treaty and that Mr. Dulles went to Tokyo for preliminary discussions with General of the Army MacArthur. He also went to Korea, and was there just before the outbreak of hostilities. By last March Mr. Dulles had completed his treaty draft, and in April Britain drew up a draft of her own. In May a British delegation went to Washington to work on the Anglo-American version, and on July 1 the completed document was sent to fifty nations which declared war on Japan between Pearl Harbour and V.J. Day. The nations were asked to study the draft and make any comments they cared to. During July and August about thirty modifications have been made in the treaty draft, but there were no fundamental changes.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE HELLENES SEE THE MAIMED AND AFFLICTED LYING IN THE PATH OF THE PROCESSION DURING THE FEAST DAY OF THE VIRGIN MARY ON THE ISLAND OF TENOS : As the procession passes to the cathedral, and a picture of the Virgin Mary is carried in its midst, the sick lie in the processional way in the hope that they will achieve a miraculous cure. People come from many parts of Greece and from many of the other Greek islands to attend these festivities. Whole families camp out round the cathedral, and the sick are accommodated in the crypt on the night before the procession. Tenos, anciently known as Ophioussa, or Serpent Island, was in Venetian hands for 500 years and was once exceedingly prosperous.

FRIENDLY DISCUSSIONS AMID AN EXPLOSIVE SITUATION : *Right to left*—Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, Dr. Graham (United Nations Mediator in Kashmir) and His Excellency Mohd Ismail, the Pakistanian Envoy in India, seen at a gathering in Delhi on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of India's independence. Previously Mr. Nehru had addressed a vast open-air gathering at Delhi's Red Fort, telling his hearers that India held out the hand of friendship to Pakistan. Of recent days, however, the situation between the two Dominions on the Indian sub-continent has continued to deteriorate, and the Government of Pakistan has lodged two protests with the Government of India against continued interference in domestic affairs of Pakistan in the speeches of Mr. Nehru.

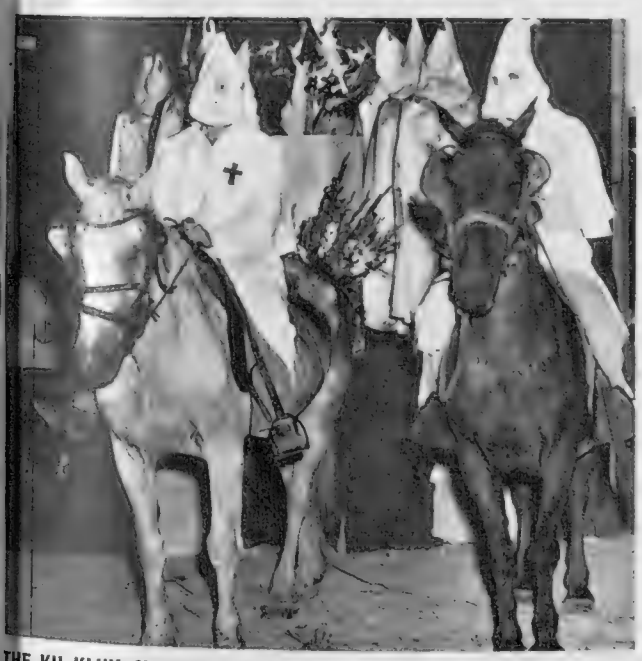
DENOUNCING THE SLANDERMONGERS : President Truman raising his hands to halt applause during the course of his speech at the dedication of the American Legion's new Washington headquarters. In his speech the President made a series of forthright though not direct hits at Senator J. R. McCarthy, who has repeated his charges of pro-Communist influences in the State Department. The President spoke of the scurrilous work of the scandalmongers, and the whole speech made plain that the Administration intends to be hard on the issue of McCarthyism at the next session.

ON TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF A PERSIAN PRIME MINISTER : Khalil Tahmaseri (centre), one of the fanatical Fadayian Islam group, who is charged with assassinating the late Persian Prime Minister General Razmara, in a gaol at Teheran, where he is awaiting trial. General Razmara was assassinated on March 7 outside the Maschede Soltaneh Mosque, in the centre of Teheran. For some weeks before his death the Fadayian Islam had been bitterly attacking the General for refusing to take action in satisfying their demand for the nationalisation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's assets in Persia.

ON TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF KING ABDULLAH : Eight of the ten men accused of plotting the assassination of King Abdullah of Jordan face a three-man military court in Amman. They are (left to right, front row) Abdel Kader Farahat, who runs a coffee-house in the Old City of Jerusalem ; Zakariah Mahmoud Okkeh and his brother Abed Mahmoud Okkeh, and Dr. Musa Abdullah el Husseini, cousin of the former Mufti of Jerusalem. In the second row are : Dr. Daoud el Husseini ; Ibrahim Ayyad, a priest ; Tewfik Saleh el Musseini ; and Kamel Abdullah el Kalouti. Two more are being tried *in absentia*.

AN ITALIAN BUS PLUNGES INTO A LAKE : There was only one survivor when this bus, carrying twenty-five people, plunged into the Resia Lake, near Bolzano, in Italy. The bus had almost reached Curon, in the Venosta Valley, when the accident occurred. It is believed that one of the front wheels of the bus flew off and that it left the road and crashed through the protective railings down the slope into the water, which at that point is 42 ft. deep. The survivor, a woman, said that some passengers had been urging the driver to go fast.

A LOCOMOTIVE HANGS OVER THE WATERS OF THE DOCKS AT AMSTERDAM : It is one of the first of a hundred locomotives ordered by the Indonesian Government from the big German firm, Krupps. Two of them were shipped to Jakarta, in Indonesia, from Amsterdam on August 14 aboard the M.V. *Celebes*. The decks of the vessel were greatly strengthened for this especially heavy cargo.

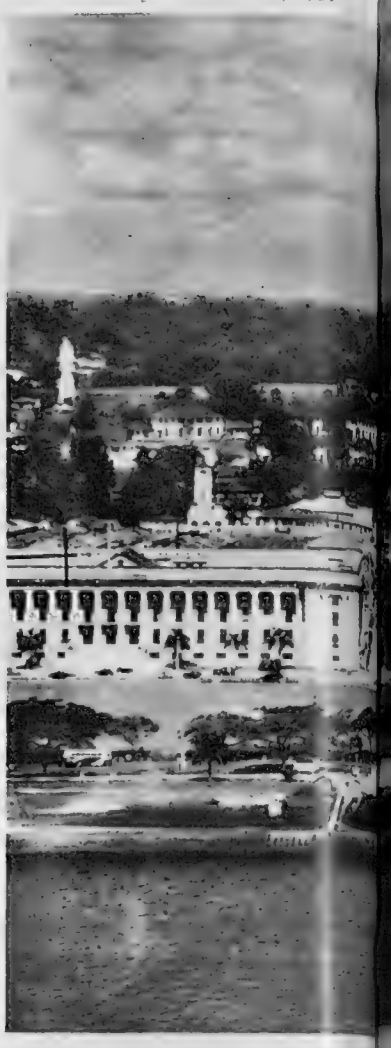


THE KU KLUX CLOWNS : Riding mules and carrying their emblem, the Fiery Cross, members of the American terror organisation, the Ku Klux Klan, parade at a rally held recently at Whiteville, in North Carolina. The parade attracted an estimated 5,000 spectators. Thomas L. Hamilton, of Leesville, South Carolina, has taken the place of the late Dr. Samuel Green as the leader of this secret society.

DROWNED FISHERMEN ARE HONOURED AT A SERVICE IN AMERICA : Led by local clergymen, townspeople of Gloucester, Massachusetts, in the U.S., hold their annual memorial service for Gloucester fishermen lost at sea. In this picture civic leaders, fishermen's families and members of youth organisations toss bouquets and wreaths into the out-going tide as their tribute to sailors of all nations lost at sea.

THE MARAMMAH TEMPLE IN SOUTH BRIDGE ROAD, THE BIGGEST HINDU TEMPLE IN SINGAPORE: The traveller to the Far East who goes ashore for a few days at Singapore meets with a remarkable heterogeneity of Asiatic races, and their many and varied places of worship are naturally a feature of the city. The visitor's baggage may be carried by Javanese or Tamil porters from Southern India, or Chinese coolies. Indian money-changers will jingle coins and flaunt the latest exchange values at him, and Chinese rickshaw-pullers or Indian taxi-drivers may vie for his custom. In this polyglot community of South-east Asia the traveller, indeed, may be forgiven if he fails to recognise the Malays, the Muhammadan race from which the Malay Peninsula takes its name.

THE SULTAN MOSQUE, THE LARGEST IN SINGAPORE, WHICH WAS USED AS HEADQUARTERS BY MUSLIM RIOTERS DURING THE SINGAPORE RIOTS LAST DECEMBER: The Mosque is centred in one of the poorer parts of the city, as witness the almost back-to-back dwellings seen in the foreground. The city now has a population of 1,000,000, three-quarters of whom are Chinese. There are 9,000 Europeans.



SINGAPORE IS RAISED TO THE DIGNITY OF A CITY

THE GREAT EASTERN PORT, KEYPOINT OF TRADE AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE, TO RECEIVE LETTERS PATENT

In 1819 an official of the East India Company, Sir Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen, Sumatra, a man with a prescience and vision that only Rhodes of Africa has ever equalled, founded the settlement of Singapore. He did it of his own initiative and, indeed, against the policy and wishes of the powerful Company he served. Within a century of that act Singapore had not only become the principal city and seaport of Malaya, but the most important strategic point in the whole British Commonwealth, standing at the vital cross-roads of the eastern seas. This month, on Saturday, September 22, Singapore takes on the status and dignity of a city, and on that day Sir Franklin Gimson, the Governor, will present letters patent from the King to the Singapore Municipal Council Commissioners, asking that the new status should be recognised.

Singapore's elevation comes at rather a difficult moment in her municipal affairs and in the affairs of the Singapore Crown Colony, for there is considerable feeling within and without the Legislative Council with regard to the setting aside of the findings of the Commission appointed to inquire into the riots last December. Some of the elected members of the Council have been most outspoken on this point, and have put forward a motion, which has been defeated, urging that the Council should dissociate itself from the contents of the Governor's dispatch in which the Colonial Secretary was defended against the Commission's comments. The elected members, however, were overridden by the Administration, which includes a number of nominated officials. In commenting upon the matter, *The Times* correspondent in Singapore has made it clear that these heavy-handed tactics are "regarded in some quarters as unhelpful to the growth of this young Legislature."

It must be realised, of course, that the city area of 30·96 sq. miles is distinct in many respects from the Crown Colony of Singapore, which came into being in 1946 when the former colony of the Straits Settlements was dissolved. The Crown Colony, with its Legislative Council, covers the whole island of Singapore, an area of 220 square miles. The affairs of the municipal area of 30·96 square miles have up to now been run by a body of twenty-seven Municipal Commissioners, of which eighteen have been elected by vote and nine have been nominated by the Governor.

Commercially, Singapore has regained a great deal of the prosperity which it lost in the war years, and once again very large tonnages are now handled at the port, although probably the old record of 7,000 merchant ships visiting the port in a year may never be repeated. 1950 was a year of particular prosperity, with Singapore's exports 48 per cent. in volume above those of 1949. 1950 also saw the inauguration of a six-year development plan which will cost Singapore £53,000,000 and will include housing, health and education schemes, a new airport, and a new power station.

For the European, social life in Singapore is somewhat more restricted these days than in the first decades of the century. The strain of the long period of civil strife in the Malayan Peninsula has clearly made itself felt, and some of the old gaiety has gone.

THE FOUNDER OF SINGAPORE: This statue of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles stands outside the Victoria Memorial Hall in modern Singapore.

THE ELEGANCE OF THE EUROPEAN QUARTER OF THE CITY ALONG THE WATERFRONT AT SINGAPORE: In the centre is St. Andrew's Cathedral, and in the background on the right the city's only skyscraper, the Cathay Building. It is now six years since Singapore, which the Japanese occupiers called Shonan (Light of the Earth), was taken over by British, Indian and Gurkha troops and Admiral Mountbatten accepted the surrender by General Itagaki of all Japanese troops in South-East Asia. Since then Singapore has made a great commercial recovery, and its status has been restored as the headquarters of the Pacific Fleet. Since April 1, 1946, Singapore has had the status of a Crown colony.

OVERNMENT HOUSE, SINGAPORE, THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANKLIN C. GIMSON: This imposing building is set in spacious, well-laid-out grounds and, needless to say, it is the focal-point of Singapore social life, a social life, however, that has been somewhat curtailed during the years of civil strife.

AHUS BERTHED IN THE SINGAPORE WATERFRONT: Picturesque trading craft in the great port which deals with shipping of every shape and size in the course of a year's trading. In 1947, 2,500,000 tons of cargo were handled in the port.

LINKING THE CROWN COLONY OF SINGAPORE WITH THE STATE OF JOHORE IN THE MALAYAN FEDERATION: This is the famous causeway which was broken during the war in a last desperate effort to prevent the incursion of the Japanese forces. The Japanese poured across the Straits, however, and the seemingly impregnable fortress fell when the Allied troops lost control of the reservoirs.

LAND RECLAMATION IN THE FORMER ZUIDER ZEE

The Progress of Holland's Great Effort in Satisfying the Land Hunger of Her People

THE DYKE FOR THE NEW EASTERN POLDER BEGINS TO EMERGE: This new polder is in the third area of reclamation of the Ijsel Meer, the remnant of the Zuider Zee which has now become a fresh-water lake. Already two areas have been made ready for cultivation through the erection of polders and the drainage of the land behind. It will be five years before the new polder is finished.

ON THE COMPLETED NORTH-EAST POLDER, THE SECOND AREA OF RECLAMATION IN THE IJSEL MEER: A neat brick path along the top of the dyke leads to one of the three pumping stations which continually free the polder farms of surplus water and return it to the Ijsel Meer. In the background is the small town of Lemmer, which lies at the northern extremity of this polder. E.C.A. funds have played a vital part not only in the reclamation in the Ijsel Meer, but in cultivating the newly-won land.

The progress of land reclamation has gone on in Holland steadily through the centuries, and the reclamation of the Zuider Zee is the great example of this enterprise in the twentieth century. The task was begun in 1918, and between 1927 and 1933 the work of sealing off the Zuider Zee was completed. As a result of the creation of the great barrage between North Holland and Frieseland the famous inland sea gradually became a fresh-water lake. The next stage of the programme was to build the polders within the Ijsel Meer, which was the new name for this new area of fresh water, 470 square miles in extent. When the Second Great War broke out, the second of these polders was completed and the land behind it was dry. This was the north-east polder adjoining the mainland of Frieseland, Drenthe and Overyseel. During the war the land within this polder began to produce wheat. Now, as some of the accompanying pictures show, work is in progress on a third area, and in due course a fourth will follow. In this construction task, which owes so much to Dutch ingenuity and the Dutch land hunger, American financial aid has of late played no small part, 5,000,000 dollars having gone towards constructional costs and more than 1,000,000 dollars in the purchase of American agricultural machinery. Dutchmen are selected for the new land on their record as workers. The new landowners have the advantage of having their holdings all together, whereas most Dutch farmers, the victims of peculiar inheritance laws, have to carry on among scattered holdings, a far from economical way of farming in these highly competitive days. The farmers of the Ijsel Meer are all keen men, and on the walls of their prefabricated homes their master schedules for scientific crop rotation usually have a special place. The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture keeps a watchful and beneficent eye on the young farmers, and everything possible is done to help them in attaining ever higher standards of productivity. With these new lands, Holland is slowly but surely fighting her way towards self-sufficiency and a better way of life.

WORK ON THE EAST POLDER: Construction on this new dyke proceeds at a rate of about 110 yards per week, with 100 men engaged on the task. The dyke has a foundation and body of sand, and an outside lining of boulder clay.

HOLLAND'S MIGHTY EXPERIMENT IN LAND RECLAMATION: This sketch-map shows the three reclamation areas of the Ijsel Meer, and also the outer barrage erected between North Holland and Frieseland.

AGAPE

THE PEACE VILLAGE IN PIEDMONT, THE HOME OF 1,000 YOUNG PEOPLE REPRESENTING THIRTY NATIONS OF THE EARTH

THREE OF THE MAIN BUILDINGS SO FAR COMPLETED IN AGAPE, THE PEACE VILLAGE WHICH IS BEING BUILT IN PIEDMONT, NORTHERN ITALY, WITH THE HELP OF YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAVE COME FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD : The top building in the picture is used as a church and congress hall; it commands wonderful views of the surrounding pine-clad slopes. Agape was originally the idea of a priest, by name Tullio Vinay, who, deeply shocked by the horrors of war, decided to indicate the path to peace and world understanding by creating a community in which people of all nations could live in harmony. Vinay had no money when he launched his appeal and very few helpers, but both were speedily forthcoming. So far about £33,000 has been collected and has been spent on building the village, and 40,000 working days have been given to the task by the voluntary helpers. The village stands at a height of 4,500 ft. Those who cannot as yet be accommodated live in tents. Among the residents are an Australian and a New Zealander, also Colleen Townsend, a screen actress from Hollywood.

THE ROAD THAT LEADS TO AGAPE : The Papal Ensign has been adopted by the villagers and is slung between posts at the foot of the path from the valley up to Agape. Many tourists have visited the village this summer and have made contributions to the funds.

THE START OF A GREAT ENTERPRISE IN INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL : The opening bazaar in progress outside the main building of the peace village at Agape. The bazaar attracted large numbers of visitors, who spent generously to aid the building fund, buying examples of handicraft work made by the residents.

THE BUILDERS REST : Taking lunch outside their tents during a pause in the day's work on road and building construction. They are hoping to be able to dispense with tents before the onset of the Italian winter.

SEEKING A NEW WAY OF LIFE : Archimede Bertolini, of Florence, and (seated) an undergraduate from Jesus College, Oxford, seen together during a lunch-hour recess. Cheese, bread and fruit are the principal fare at Agape, where few of the residents have much money.

LOOKING ACROSS BUCKFAST ABBEY TOWARDS BUCKFASTLEIGH IN THE DIRECTION OF YELVERTON, WHICH IS INCLUDED IN THE DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK FOR WHICH A DESIGNATION ORDER HAS BEEN SIGNED : The first of the National Parks designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act were in Snowdonia and the Peak and the Lake districts. Dartmoor is the fourth, and it is hoped to establish all twelve parks suggested by the Hobhouse Committee at the rate of three or four a year. The Dartmoor National Park covers 365 square miles. Buckfast Abbey, wrought by monk builders of the twentieth century, has been rebuilt by the Benedictines, who began their task in 1907. The Abbey is a modern masterpiece in the transitional style.

BUCKLAND-IN-THE-MOOR ALSO FORMS PART OF THE DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK : This aerial view looks across the enclosed fields to the rounded heights of Dartmoor above the limits of normal cultivation. Buckland-in-the-Moor lies in the eastern part of the park, and is not to be confused with Buckland Abbey on the west, the former home of Drake and now a National Trust Property.

DARTMOOR: A NATIONAL PARK

AN AREA OF 365 SQUARE MILES DESIGNATED AS A PLAYGROUND FOR THE PEOPLE

WIDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR, A PICTURESQUE VILLAGE NESTLING BENEATH THE HEIGHTS OF DARTMOOR: Widecombe-in-the-Moor has a fine fifteenth-century building near the church. It was acquired in 1933 from funds raised locally for the National Trust. It is perhaps one of the most picturesque spots in the new park.

Much-threatened Dartmoor, so long at the mercy of vandalism and encroachment, is to be preserved as part of Britain's natural heritage, and with the signing by Sir Patrick Duff, Chairman of the National Parks Commission, of the designation order of the Dartmoor National Park, this celebrated area of moorland country achieves a new status. The signing of the order does not mean that everything is finally settled. Objections and representations can still be lodged by interested parties, but at least the first and most important step has been taken, and Dartmoor, in the wake of Snowdonia, the Peak and the Lake District, becomes one of Britain's playgrounds. The area designated comprises approximately 365 square miles, all of it in Devon, stretching from Okehampton in the north to Ivybridge in the south, from the outskirts of Tavistock on the west to within a few miles of Newton Abbot on the east. The south-west boundary of the park at Roborough Down actually lies about five miles from Plymouth. The area thus includes the whole of Dartmoor Forest, the downland country around Roborough, Haytor and Whitchurch, and the townships of Buckfastleigh, Moretonhampstead and Widecombe.

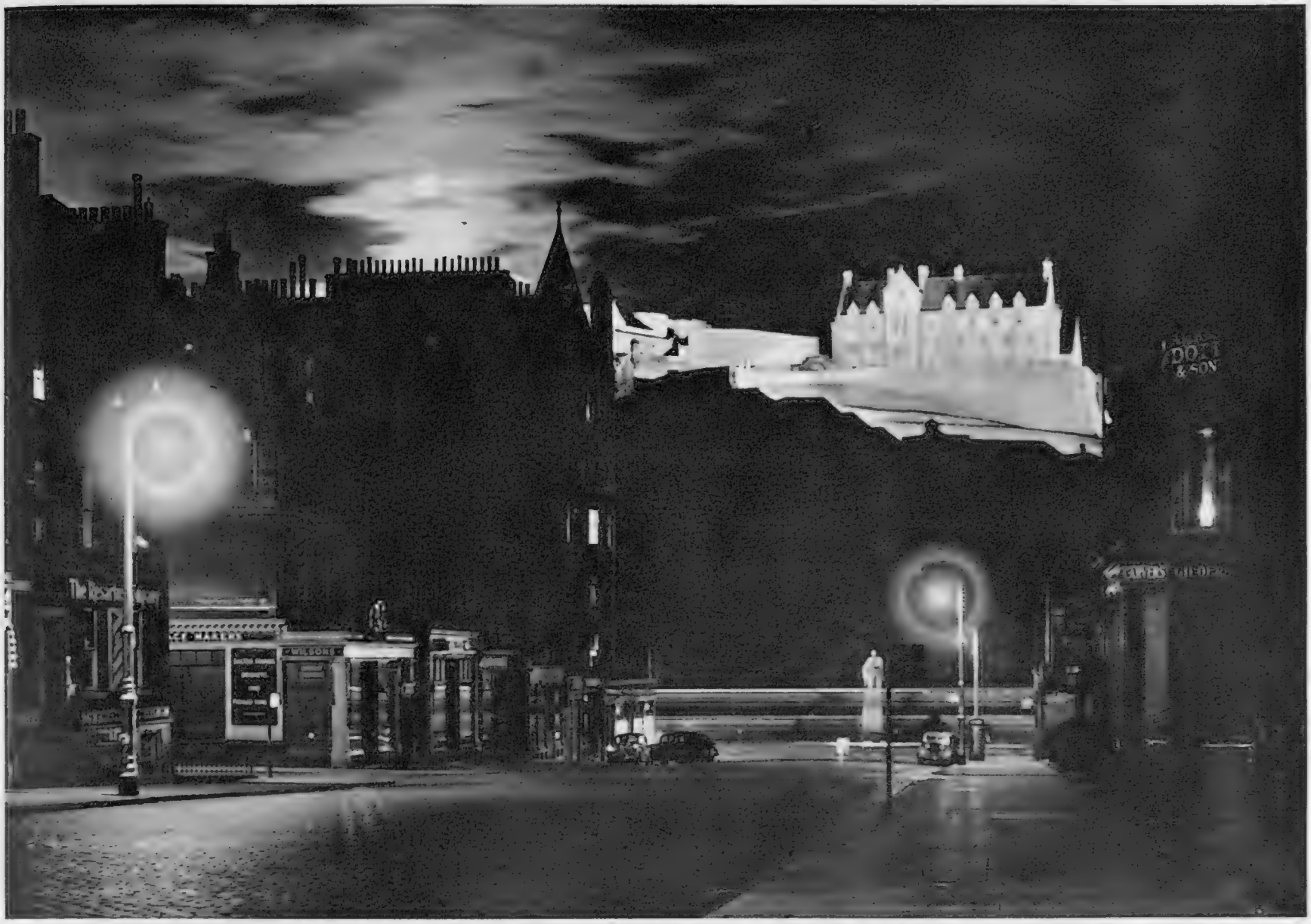
In a statement regarding the designation order, which has been so widely welcomed, Miss Sylvia Sayer, Chairman of the Dartmoor Preservation Association, has declared: "Those of us who have fought long and hard to obtain for Dartmoor the additional protection of National Park status will certainly feel deep thankfulness that this first stage has now at last been reached. But we know, too, that this is not an end but a beginning. The powers of protection are now available—or will be when the designation order is confirmed; but those powers must be vigorously and effectively used, and it will be up to the independent preservation and 'out-of-door' societies to make certain that they are. The responsibility will be greater and the work harder than it has ever yet been. But here at last is the chance of a new deal for Dartmoor. Miracles will not happen, nor will the threats to its beauty and freedom be at an end; but the forces of vandalism and encroachment will not in future be able to 'get away with it' quite as easily as they have in the past; the armour of the defenders will be stronger now, and their weapons of heavier calibre. Those who love Dartmoor—and how many of us there are—may therefore, with tempered optimism, rejoice, as would those great pioneers of Dartmoor preservation who worked and battled so stoutly in the past, and to whom we owe it that the National Park of Dartmoor is yet so lovely, so free, and so unspoiled."

BALMORAL HOLIDAY

THREE GENERATIONS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY ON DEESIDE

A HAPPY FAMILY GATHERING IN THE GROUNDS OF BALMORAL : Prince Charles is the centre of attraction as he sits astride the sculpture of a deer, watched by his parents, his grandparents and Princess Margaret. The King is seen holding the handle of Princess Anne's pram. Princess Elizabeth, Prince Philip and their children are staying at nearby Birkhall, but they have been daily visitors to Balmoral. *Inset on right*—The Queen wearing a green Garbo hat when out on the moors.

Below—
A MOTHER AND HER TWO DAUGHTERS, ALL WEARING KILTED SKIRTS AND TWEED JACKETS, STRIDE OUT ALONG THE ROAD BETWEEN STRAUNYARROCH HILL AND CRATHIE : The Queen, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret were returning on foot to Balmoral after picnicking on the moors on Princess Margaret's birthday.



FLOOD-LIGHTING AND THE MOON ILLUMINATE EDINBURGH CASTLE: Above the dark and cobbled streets of Edinburgh, and before the background of a summer moon, Edinburgh Castle, brightly lit for the Festival, stands like the fairy palace of a childish phantasy. For the Festival of Music and Drama, which is now taking place there, Edinburgh is a city of flowers and the kilt.

THE GRAND OPENING OF

THE EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Edinburgh was gay with flowers, with flood-lighting and with the colours of more tartans than, perhaps, the city has ever known for the opening there of the fifth International Festival of Music and Drama. The pipers' procession—"The March of the Thousand Pipers"—was reduced almost to chaos by the enormous crowds who gathered to watch and who impeded the marchers. At the Cathedral of St. Giles, representatives of the city's civic, academic and ecclesiastic life heard Vaughan Williams's anthem "Let all the world in every corner sing," and the final canticle of Stanford's "Te Deum" during an inaugural service remarkable for the excellence of its music. Dr. C. Warr, Minister of the Cathedral and Dean of the Thistle and Chapel Royal in Scotland, in a sermon read for him because of his indisposition, described the Edinburgh Festival as the surviving power of beauty over ugliness, of harmony over discord and of truth over insincerity, which had come down to us from turbulent ages. The Festival this year is assured of financial success; 250,000 tickets, valued at £120,000, will have been sold when the Festival ends on September 8, and the 200,000 visitors are expected to create a turnover of between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. Attractions at the Festival include concerts given by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York and the presentation on alternate nights of *La Forza del Destino* and *Don Giovanni* by the celebrated Glyndebourne Opera Company.

THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS: At the Highland Games and Gathering of the Clans at Murrayfield, Admiral the Mackintosh of Mackintosh (left, front row) turns and chats with Mr. Gilbert Carmichael, of the U.S., sitting beside Lord Reay, Chief of the Clan Mackay. Also in the second row are: Miss Rose of Kilravock, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Aboyne, Flora Mrs. MacLeod of MacLeod, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The Macneil of Barra, Lord Strathspey and Sir Charles Fitzroy Maclean are also in the group.

THE EDINBURGH FESTIVAL INAUGURAL SERVICE: The Rev. Pitt Watson reads the sermon during the service held at St. Giles Cathedral. A procession of about 200 city dignitaries, clergy and leaders of academic life walked to the Cathedral.

RESTORING NASH'S LONDON TO ITS PRISTINE GLORY: One of the great façades in Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, and (*on right*) the buildings in Chester Terrace, which were damaged by bombing and fell into decay by neglect, as they now appear, completely restored. When a Government Committee reported in 1947 that the Regent's Park Terraces would neither be demolished nor, as was feared, be converted permanently into a second Whitehall, there was widespread satisfaction, and alterations and modifications made late in that year and in 1948, to fit the houses for temporary use by Government Departments, in no way interfered with the declared plan of restoring the houses and handing them back to private ownership in the space of five years. Work has been going ahead steadily on the famous terraces. It is now reckoned that the total cost of repairs is likely to be more than six times the estimate, the work having been done more thoroughly than was contemplated in 1946. Some of the houses were extensively damaged, and while much of the cost of repairs is being borne by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, part of it is recoverable from the War Damage Commission.

DEMOLITION AND RECONSTRUCTION AT THE INNER TEMPLE, OFF FLEET STREET, WHICH SUFFERED SO SEVERELY DURING THE DAYS OF THE BLITZ: This view, taken from Paper Buildings, shows in the foreground the site of the Inner Temple Hall, which has now been cleared of rubble preparatory to rebuilding operations. The King will lay the foundation-stone of the new building in October. Pictures in "The Sphere" of June 30, 1951, showed demolition work in progress on the shell of this hall. In the background is the famous Temple Church, belonging to both the Inner and Middle Temples and also a tragic sufferer in the war, the building being completely gutted. The Temple Church was founded in the time of Henry II and modelled on the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. It is one of England's few remaining round churches. On the left can be seen under construction the new cloisters of the Temple Church, work on which has been held up from time to time by the shortage of stonemasons. Sir Hubert Worthington is the architect for the restoration of the Inner Temple. Edward Maufe has charge of the Middle Temple and W. H. Godfrey of the Temple Church. From the outset close collaboration has been maintained, and in one instance it has involved an exchange of properties. This was in 1948, when a part of the site of Harcourt Building was transferred from the Inner Temple to Middle Temple in return for which the site of the totally destroyed Lamb Building in the Middle Temple has been left unbuilt on, leaving a much-to-be-desired clear space between Inner Temple Hall and Temple Church.

PRESERVING THE HERITAGE OF LONDON

ASH'S TERRACES RESTORED—WORK AT THE TEMPLE—RESTORING HOGARTH'S HOUSE

RESTORATION WORK ON HOGARTH'S HOUSE IN CHISWICK NEARS COMPLETION: A view of the house from Hogarth Lane, leading from Duke's Avenue towards Chiswick Church, where Mr. and Mrs. Hogarth were buried. *On right*—Looking across the garden of the house, which has not yet been laid out. The public will be admitted daily from September 25 after the house has been opened by Mr. W. J. Grimshaw, Chairman of the Middlesex County Council. Hogarth's house was extensively damaged by bombs during the war and allowed to fall into a pitiful state of dilapidation. When the restoration is complete it will appear much as it did between the years 1749 and 1764, when Hogarth called it his "little red-brick country box by the Thames." In 1901 it passed into the hands of Lieut.-Colonel Shipway, who gave it into the keeping of Middlesex County Council, which has held it in trust for the public.

THE ELFIN OAK IN KENSINGTON GARDENS: An article in *The Times* has recently called for the repainting of the little figures—animals, birds and gnomes—on this 800-year-old tree-stump. In the picture *above* one of the carved owls on the tree keeps its solemn vigil. Wormholes can be clearly seen around the figure. *On right*—Children point excitedly to the little carvings on the oak. In the background is the children's playground of Kensington Gardens, where adults are allowed only if accompanied by a child. Formerly the carvings on the old tree stump, which stands near the Black Lion Gate, to the east of the Long Water, were painted in bright colours from time to time, but although the stump itself was given a coat of creosote last year, to protect it against insects, and the base was given a flooring of concrete, the carvings themselves remain colourless.

HOME NEWS IN PICTURES

THE STOLEN YACHT "CEDORA" IS TOWED BACK TO PORT: This picture shows the yacht under tow by the frigate *Leeds Castle* near the Owers Light in the English Channel after an air and sea search, when she was discovered drifting in mid-Channel. The *Cedora*, an 8-metre vessel of the international class and valued at £2,000, is the property of Major Digby Peel, of Tyne Hall, Bembridge, Isle of Wight. She was missed from her moorings at Bembridge early on August 18 and intercepted by a naval torpedo-boat next day. On board was a sixteen-year-old boy who was later charged with stealing the yacht and remanded. It was said that the boy had been "running loose" since his discharge from an institution. Although he had no fixed address, he had a home and a mother and stepfather, but he would not go back. Major Peel, owner of the yacht, said it had suffered no structural damage, though the cabin was in a mess. The boy had changed into Major Peel's yachting clothes, though they must have been too big for him.

STUDENTS' YACHT-RACING OFF CLYNDER: The *Regina* of the R.N. College, Dartmouth, heels over as she turns round a marker buoy in the race for the Clark Cup during the Mudhook Yacht Club annual series of races at Clynder, in the Gareloch. The *Regina* came fourth in this race. Inaugurated in pre-war years, these annual races are now among the most popular yachting events of the Clyde season. Of the thirty-two crews who competed in the races, eight were in the University series for the Young Cup and twenty-four in the school races for the Clark Cup.

A BRIDE FOR THE FIFTH TIME: Mrs. Walter Payne, widow of the London theatre manager, with Mr. Laurance Neal, managing director of a London outfitting firm, after their marriage at Caxton Hall. It was the new Mrs. Neal's fifth marriage, and the second marriage of Mr. Neal, whose first wife died during the war. He is to sell his house in Kensington and move to his bride's flat in St. James's. The bride's last marriage lasted sixteen years. Walter Payne died in 1949, leaving £144,000. His widow received £3,000 and the residue of the estate on trust.

TROUBLE ON THE KENT COAST ROAD: This is a section of the uncompleted Ashford by-pass near Willesborough. Because work on it stopped, heavy summer traffic has still to pass through the A20 main road running through Ashford itself. The cost of upkeep for this road has been so much greater than that of similar roads in the district that Ashford Council is applying to the Ministry of Transport asking that the road be raised to Trunk Road status, when responsibility for its upkeep would be entirely that of the Ministry. When work on the by-pass was stopped (for economic reasons) considerable progress had been made and several bridges built. This was the road which was to have had the status of Trunk Road. Traffic on the old Ashford road becomes chaotic during summer-time.

THE AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON VISITS THE SOUTH BANK EXHIBITION: Mr. T. W. White, the new Australian High Commissioner, with his wife and daughter, resting during their visit to the Festival of Britain Exhibition on the South Bank. Right to left, the party are Miss Judith White, Mr. T. W. White, Mrs. White and Miss P. Green, who escorted them around the Exhibition.

THE MAGNIFICENT GARDEN OF MR. ALBERT COLEMAN : In the heart of New Cross, London, Mr. Albert G. V. Coleman spends most of his time tending his garden when he is not working as a loading reporter with the London Transport Executive. Mr. Coleman's efforts have been rewarded not only with the splendid show of flowers in this picture, but by his winning the Deptford and New Cross Gardens Guild Challenge Cup. It has taken him three years to bring the garden to this state of perfection, and he hopes to do well in the All-London Gardens Competition. In this picture, Mr. Coleman is at work on the water-lily pond in his garden.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE CONDITIONS OF FOOTBALL PLAYERS' EMPLOYMENT : The Committee set up by the Ministry of Labour, with the agreement of the Football Association, the Football League and the Players' Union, to inquire into conditions of employment including contracts for footballers, held its first meeting last week. Members of the Committee seen in this picture are (left to right) Mr. Max Woosnam, former English amateur international soccer player and tennis player, who is now head of the Personnel Department of I.C.I.; Mr. G. H. Savage, a director of the Rover Car Company and Chairman of the Central Conference for the avoidance of disputes in the engineering industry; Sir John Forster, President of the Industrial Court; Mr. Herbert Sutcliffe, the former England cricketer; and Mr. G. B. Thorneycroft, General Secretary, Transport Salaried Staffs Association.

TANGANYIKA CHIEFS WEAR THEIR COLOURFUL ROBES AND HEAD-DRESSES ON A LONDON SHOPPING EXPEDITION : Four of the Tanganyika chiefs who are in London as guests of the British Council attracted a great deal of attention while out on a tour of the shops. They are (left to right) Chief Nassoro, Chief Mbeyela, Chief Ashraff and Chief Ndatura.

SALMON-FISHING IN THE HIGHLANDS : Watched by his two companions, who stand well back among the bushes, an angler fishes the River Glass for salmon above Glassburn, Inverness-shire. So far this has been a fairly good year for salmon and on some Scottish rivers excellent sport has been obtained. On the Ness, Lord Balfour of Inchrey landed over forty salmon; on one good day he took six.

TWO BIG 'UNS THAT DIDN'T GET AWAY : Mr. H. E. Weatherley, of Teddington, a former President of the British Tunny Club, with two fine tunny he caught fifty miles off Scarborough when the tunny season opened recently. The larger of the two weighed 617 lb. and the smaller 555 lb. The British tunny-fishing differs from that of other countries in that the catch has to be made from a rowing-boat. Tunny reach a length of 9 ft. and a weight of 1,000 lb. They approach the coasts in summer-time chiefly for spawning purposes, and it is then that fishing takes place. The fish is very common in the Mediterranean, and is a valuable source of food, with flesh which looks very like beef. It is eaten both fresh and preserved in oil.

WHEN IT'S WINTER-TIME IN NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

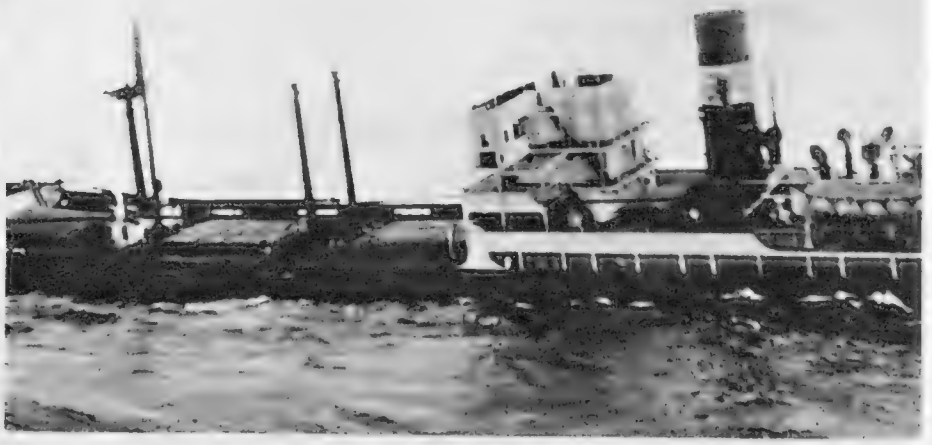
NEWS FROM THE TWO DOMINIONS DOWN UNDER; THE JUBILEE LAW CONVENTION IN SYDNEY; MR. DEWEY IN AUCKLAND; A DRAMA OF THE SEA

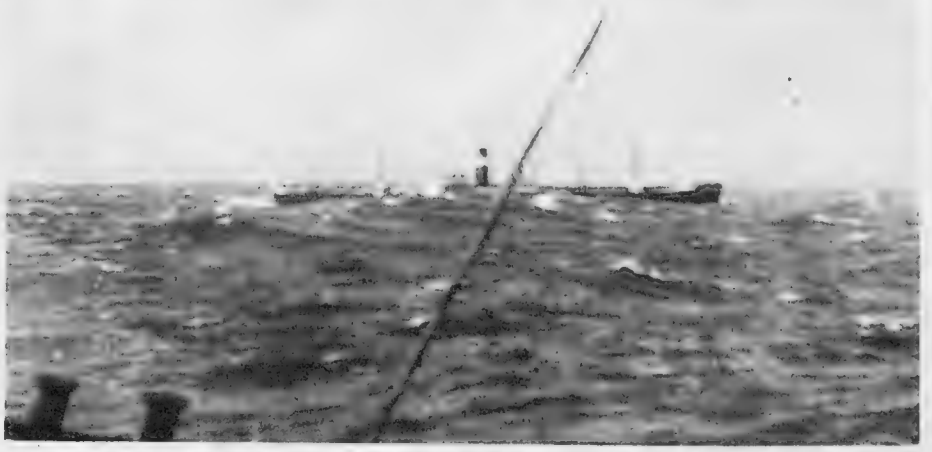
OPENING AUSTRALIA'S JUBILEE LAW CONVENTION IN SYDNEY TOWN HALL: Mr. H. G. Alderman, K.C., President of the Law Council of Australia, speaking at the inaugural ceremony which was attended by more than 2,000 members of the legal profession, including many judges and Lord Jowitt, Britain's Lord Chancellor. Sir Raymond Evershed, the Master of the Rolls, another representative of British jurisprudence, is seen seated on the platform just behind Mr. Alderman. Other visitors who took part in the Convention were Sir Harila Kania, Chief Justice of India, and Justice Nagalingam, of Ceylon. At the convention quite a number of the speakers urged a uniform divorce law for Australia. Mr. Alderman said that in spite of all efforts Australia had neither a uniform railway gauge nor a uniform divorce law.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURTS AND THE ARBITRATION COURTS OF AUSTRALIA WALK IN PROCESSION: In their crimson and black robes they are seen on arrival at Sydney Town Hall for the Jubilee Law Convention.

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK STATE IN NEW ZEALAND: Mr. Thomas Dewey (right), on the closing stages of his six-weeks tour of the countries bordering the Pacific, seen with General Lord Freyberg, V.C., Governor-General of New Zealand, when he called upon him at Government House, Wellington. Mr. Dewey told a Press conference on arrival in Wellington that for the next two or three years the Pacific would be the world's critical area and without common action democracy would be "in danger of going down the drain." He pointed out that five Communist-directed wars were already being fought in Pacific countries, and suggested that the only way to avoid a third world conflict breaking out in all its horror would be to be strong enough to prevent it.

AUGUST 9 WAS THE COLDEST AUGUST DAY IN MELBOURNE SINCE 1872 AND MELBOURNE HAD ITS HEAVIEST SNOWFALL FOR 102 YEARS: This was the scene in Collins Street as the snow came down thickly, but did not settle. Citizens could scarcely believe their eyes, for, apart from hot north winds, Melbourne is famed for its temperate climate.





THE PLIGHT OF THE BRITISH FREIGHTER "STANFIRTH," OF 7,285 TONS, AS SHE WALLOWED IN HUGE SEAS OFF THE AUSTRALIAN COAST NEAR CAPE EVERARD AND NINETY-MILE BEACH ON THE VICTORIAN COAST: These two views of the stricken vessel were taken from the rescue tug *James Paterson* when the freighter was at the mercy of heavy seas and gusts blowing up to 90 m.p.h. In a signal to her Melbourne agents the *Stanfirth's* skipper said that the vessel had had a breakdown and needed immediate tug assistance. The *Stanfirth*, loaded with phosphates, was bound for Geelong. The tug *James Paterson* made attempts to take the *Stanfirth* in tow, but eventually the British collier *Heronspool* got a line across.

RUSSIA *and the* WORLD

ANTI-RUSSIAN GROUPS MEET IN GERMANY : It is reported that Mr. Alexander F. Kerensky, who was Prime Minister of Russia for a short period in 1917, is helping to bring political refugees from Europe into one anti-Communist organisation. Some of these refugees are seen here at a meeting in Stuttgart. They are (left to right, clockwise round) Konstantin A. Krylov, Boris A. Yakovlev, Professor Ivan A. Kurganov, Mr. Kerensky, Mighail S. Soloview (partly hidden), Professor Sergei P. Melgounoff, Vladimir M. Zenzinov, Mrs. Sergei Melgounoff, Boris I. Nikolaevsky, Victor M. Baydalakoff, Alexander N. Artemoff and Eugene Romanoff. According to a Stuttgart message, however, a representative of the Russian emigré organisation said that the anti-Communist organisations embraced in the Russian "National Patriotic Front" believed that Mr. Kerensky was trying to reassert his old claim to be the "undeposed Prime Minister of Russia," and to force on them an exile Government. Mr. Kerensky is reported to have said that in this work he will deal only with democrats and will have nothing to do with monarchists.

THE MAN WHO WAS PRIME MINISTER OF RUSSIA : Mr. Alexander Kerensky, who is forming an organisation of Russian refugees aimed against Communist activity in Russia. Mr. Kerensky heads the Russian Populist Movement. His new organisation will set up a counter-propaganda centre, including a radio station.

GROMYKO ON HIS WAY TO SAN FRANCISCO : The Soviet Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko (left), is greeted by his country's Ambassador to France, Mr. Alexei P. Pavlov, after arriving in Paris. Mr. Gromyko was on his way to San Francisco, where he is to represent his country at the conference on the Japanese Peace Treaty, which begins there on September 4. The conference will take place in the San Francisco Municipal Opera House, where the United Nations Charter was signed.

FRENCH P.O.W.s ARE RELEASED FROM RUSSIA : French prisoners-of-war, who have just been released from Russian camps after six years in captivity, leave the French Red Cross at Mainz, Germany, on the last lap of their journey back to France. On arrival earlier in the French sector of Berlin, the men—most of them from Strasbourg and other towns in Alsace—said that the Soviet Union is "as ready for war as Germany was in 1939." The factories, they said, are humming day and night. They themselves had worked in Russian factories, being taken back and forth from their camp at Odessa under armed guard. The men, who were captured by the Russians after being pressed into the German Army, said that there were about twenty-eight Frenchmen and about 300 Danes, Belgians and Saarlanders still imprisoned in the camp they had just left. They had been treated and fed well during their imprisonment in Russia.

On left—

SWEDEN GRANTS ASYLUM TO POLISH SAILORS : These are six of the twelve Polish sailors of the minesweeper *Hedregfariczon* who mutinied in the Baltic and brought their vessel into Ystad, South Sweden. They were members of a crew of thirty-three who awoke their officers at pistol-point and stormed the bridge. The rest of the crew, on reaching Sweden, preferred not to stay, but the twelve, saying they were "tired of the terror regime, sick of political officers on board, and disgusted with the Army officers' trials in Warsaw," asked for asylum. This they have been granted and the Swedish Government has refused a request from the Polish Government to intern the men pending a formal request for their extradition.

THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "WISCONSIN," OF 45,000 TONS, BELONGING TO THE LARGEST CLASS OF WARSHIP IN THE WORLD, SEEN AFTER SHE HAD SNAPPED HER STE MOORING CABLE AND HER STERN HAD SWUNG ROUND AND TOUCHED BOTTOM: The battleship, which was paying a visit to New York in the course of her summe training cruise with 800 midshipmen aboard, remained fast on the Manhattan shore, just off 79th Street, for two hours, and it required the united efforts of thirteen t before she was again in midstream. Apparently a strong tide took hold of the stern after the cable snapped, and it was that that sent her so firmly agroun

"WISCONSIN" AGROUND OFF 79th STREET

NEW YORKERS SEE THE BATT TO FREE THE 45,000-TON WARSHIP STUCK FAST IN THE HUDSON RIVER

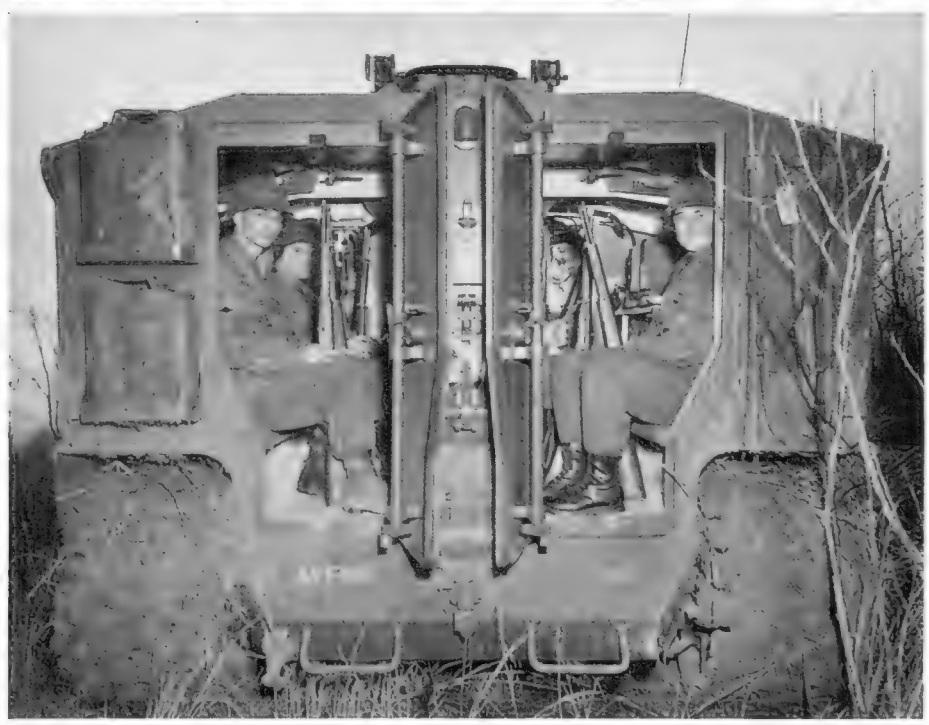
On left—

PUSHING AND PULLING, THE NEW YO HARBOUR TUGS GET TO WORK ON T VAST BULK OF THE U.S.S. "WISCONSIN WHICH WAS AGROUND ON THE MA HATTAN SHORE: This overhead vie shows the two-hour battle in progre before the ship was finally free She then went down to Gravesend Ba Brooklyn, for inspection by diver but it was not anticipated that a serious damage would be found. T mishap recalled the grounding in 19 on a sandbank in Chesapeake Bay of *Wisconsin's* sister-ship the *Missou* which remained fast for a fortnig At the subsequent inquiry the capta of the *Missouri* lost his comma The *Wisconsin* was commissioned SHE active service this year after being the "mothball" fleet. She is 860 long and has a speed of 33 kn Her armament includes nine 16 guns and twenty 5-in. guns. The for day cruise on which the *Wiscon* was engaged at the time of her v to New York was the last of f arranged by the U.S. Navy during t summer in order to give the natio 9,100 midshipmen from Annap and fifty-two colleges sea duty, o supplementing their classroom wo

SIGHT WHICH WAS SEEN BY HOSTS OF NEW YORKERS : The *Wisconsin* being handled by tugs which sought to release her stern which had been carried aground by the fast-running tide. The mishap marred her holiday visit to New York. When *Wisconsin* arrived from Halifax, Nova Scotia, the 3,575 members of her crew, including midshipmen of the Naval Reserve-Officers' Corps, went ashore in rotation, attending a score of free and reduced-price entertainments arranged for them by the Third Naval District and the Mayor.

NEW WEAPONS ON LAND AND SEA

HE WILL BE ONE OF THE FASTEST SUBMARINES AFLOAT : The U.S.S. *Trout*, a fast attack submarine and the sister-ship of *Trigger* (already launched by the same builders), leaving the slipway at Groton, Connecticut, after launching from the Electric Boat Company's yard. *Trout* was named by Mrs. Mary Crane Clark, widow of Lieut.-Commander Albert H. Clark, who was commanding officer of the earlier *Trout* when she was lost in action off the China coast in 1944. The *Trout* has a displacement of 1,600 tons and will embody various improvements based on wartime experience, including hydrogen peroxide motors which give higher submerged speeds. On the same day as the *Trout* entered the water the news was released that the Electric Boat Company had been awarded the contract for the first nuclear-powered submarine. It is anticipated that the power plant of this new submarine will give virtually unlimited range, and perhaps higher speeds than have hitherto been achieved. Work on the nuclear power plant has been under way for about a year.



A NEW ARMOURED VEHICLE TO GIVE MOBILITY TO THE INFANTRYMAN : An exterior view (*top*) and an interior view (*below*) of the new armoured personnel carrier which has been designed for the American Army to afford protection from small-arms fire and shel fragments for troops en route to the front lines. Built to carry a squad of twelve men, the 20-ton vehicle, officially designated the T18-E 1, can also be used as a cargo carrier and as a field ambulance, also for towing artillery and as a commanding officer's front-line car. The double rear doors permit the squad to leave the compartment quickly. It will be seen that they fold to a central position. The vehicle has been developed by the United States Army Ordnance Corps. In the past tanks have often been used in the protective role now allotted to this new specially-designed carrier.

FUNERAL TOWERS ON THE ISLAND OF BALI : After the Balinese dead have been cremated and the decorative towers holding their bodies have been burned with them, the ashes are placed in urns and carried, in the even more picturesque structures shown here, to the sea. There, bones and ashes are scattered into the purifying water.

THE "FUNERAL SEASON" ON BALI

Funerals are Happy Events for the Balinese, Who Send Off Their Dead Amid Feasts and Bonfires

No mourning rites are observed on the island of Bali when the cremation of the dead takes place. The bands parade, the women don bangles and blossoms, the men dance in procession through the streets and the souls of the dead are sent off in a red, fierce blaze of glory to return, the Balinese believe, in new and nobler forms. When a member of this happy people dies he is buried, but later on his bones are dug up and cremated, to the accompaniment of these celebrations. The festivities reach their peak with the lighting of the pyres, and later bones and ashes are scattered into the sea in a final act of purification.

BALINESE WOMEN PILE DECORATIONS AROUND THE FUNERAL TOWERS : These towers took many weeks to build. When the ashes of the dead they contain are cast into the sea they will be dismantled.

SMOULDERING FUNERAL PYRES AT GIANYAR, ON THE ISLAND OF BALI : These fantastic effigies represent the holy cow of Hinduism. They contain the bodies of high-caste Balinese Hindus, which are being cremated. Lower-caste corpses are in coffins shaped like fish.

ACROSS THE IRISH CHANNEL

The Pilgrimage to the Little Village of Knock; the Annual Harvest of Seaweed and a Boom in the Peat Industry

IRISH INVALIDS MAKE THE ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO THE VILLAGE OF KNOCK, WHERE THEY HOPE FOR THE MIRACLE THAT WILL CURE THEM: Hundreds of sick people have claimed that a visit to the Shrine of Our Lady of Knock, at a remote County Mayo village, has cured them of their ailments. Some eighty men and women—fourteen of them stretcher cases—recently made the pilgrimage there. *On left*—The scene outside the shrine during the service. Stretcher cases lie in front of the congregation. *On right*—The statue of Our Lady of Knock is carried past the shrine during a procession.

The story of this pilgrimage began seventy-two years ago on August 21, 1879, when the villagers of famine-starved Knock saw an apparition of the Blessed Virgin with St. Joseph and St. John the Evangelist at the gable end of their church. Fifteen of them, aged from fifteen to seventy-five, swore to this before a subsequent inquiry. The report of a second Commission of Inquiry, sent to Rome in 1936, still awaits final Church approval. Meanwhile, thousands annually visit a shrine built to Our Lady of Knock, and hundreds of invalids claim they have been cured as a result. Throughout the journey from Dublin to Claremorris, seven miles from Knock, the hymns sung by the 500 pilgrims who went there this year reverberated over the sound system installed on their special train. On arrival at Claremorris, those able to walk boarded buses for Knock—stretcher cases go by ambulances. In the army of volunteer helpers was Mr. John Shine, who went to Knock on a stretcher this year. He had a serious spinal trouble which, he says, was miraculously cured on the spot.

SEAWEED-GATHERERS OF EIRE: With knives in hand, two Irish girls gather seaweed from the shores of Donegal. The seaweed harvest, gathered annually, is used to fertilise the poor land.

SEAWEED ENRICHES THE SOIL OF EIRE: Hard work and poor rewards are the lot of crofters in the top north-west corner of Eire—Co. Donegal—where, as in this picture, the ploughman must make what he can of the stony, barren soil. Lacking more orthodox fertilisers, the crofters turn to the sea, and every year tons of seaweed, gathered by hand from the shore, are scattered and ploughed into the land. Without the seaweed nothing could be produced from the land at all. In Scotland seaweed is now being made into yarn, toothpaste and even confectionery. In Wales it has been for centuries a food—lavabread. But in Donegal the annual harvest of seaweed is all that supports the land.

BRINGING HOME PEAT: Two small boys with a pair of donkeys carry home peat across a moor in Connemara, where such sights are still common. But the Irish peat-digging industry, now on quite a big scale, is organised by the country's Turf Board. While crofters and farmers still cut their own peat, it has been necessary for Eire to find some means of keeping her factories going without the costly expense of importing coal. A partial answer has been found in the production of peat, and all over Eire gangs of men can be seen at work digging it up. Even the country's electrical generating stations are now being run on this fuel. Hydro-electric schemes may eventually solve the problem, but it is now so difficult that electricity is rationed for the home consumer even in summer.

A BIG COMMERCIAL PEAT BOG IN COUNTY GALWAY: Because of the shortage and price of coal in the Irish Republic the peat industry there continues to expand rapidly.

The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

THE NARROW WORLD OF NANCY MITFORD

But a Joyous World, as Well, in which Even Her Communist Characters are Fabulously Rich

MISS NANCY MITFORD is remarkable not only for the fact that her writing is witty and her perception acute, but because she is an Englishwoman who likes her French friends for reasons which are frivolous and sound at the same time. She likes them, in other words, for the best and most incalculable of reasons. In her new novel, THE BLESSING (Hamish Hamilton. 10s. 6d.), she gives these reasons, neatly attributed to the heroine of the story. "She really did love them. She loved the servants in her house for their friendly efficiency. . . . She loved the high-brow aunts, now that she was getting to know them, for being so clever and so serious, and she loved the gay young diners for being so pretty and so light-hearted. She even loved their snobbishness; it seemed to her such a tremendous joke, so particularly funny, somehow, nowadays. She was beginning to love the critical spirit of all and sundry. It kept people up to the mark, no doubt, and had filled her with the desire to improve her mind and sharpen her wits. . . ."

The novel, which concerns the marriage of a French marquis, both gay and critical, with a pretty English girl, is as satisfying and revealing as many a heavier tome. It is, of course, a fairy-tale in the most luxurious manner, in the course of which everybody is rich, everybody is in tearing spirits (or aquamarine with jealousy), and everybody has scores of Dior dresses, faithful retainers and powerful motor-cars with unlimited petrol, even directly after the war. It is, nevertheless, or even because of this cloud-cuckoo atmosphere, immensely good fun, full of laughter and excellently pointed jokes, and it is also as vivid a picture as one could wish of a certain circle of French society. The fact that the circle is not a universal one is no matter for complaint. The focus here is deliberately small, bringing every figure, as well as the background, into brilliant sharpness. The story includes no reference to the Common Man or to his Century. There is a wickedly exact portrait of an English nanny (one of the joys of the book, this), but no other preoccupation with people who have neither breeding nor money. Even Miss Mitford's Communists are fabulously rich. So it is admittedly, even arrogantly, a narrow world, and those who want sagas with lists of relatives and other personages tucked into the back of the book must look elsewhere. This is good enough for me, and, I predict, for thousands of other readers. How greatly one needs a witty word and a real laugh. Miss Mitford provides them with the smooth ease of a born conversationalist.

Miss Daphne du Maurier's new novel, MY COUSIN RACHEL (Gollancz. 12s. 6d.), is not a fairy-story in the same sense, though it has its own form of spell-casting. This lies simply in its immense readability, which is one kind of charm and not the weakest one. The story is set in Cornwall, at some period more than 100 years ago, and it has, in common with the author's *Rebecca*, an atmosphere, even a pervading mood, of approaching tragedy. As with the earlier book, the stage is set for melancholy from the first page, and it is clear that fate, doom and Nemesis are waiting hand-in-hand for the two principal characters of the story to catch up with them. Ordinarily, this would make miserable reading. Miss du Maurier's secret is that the story she develops, in spite of its inevitable ending, is strong enough to carry the theme along triumphantly, to the satisfaction of all those who care for the romantic approach.

FLOODTIDE (Heinemann. 12s. 6d.)—and indeed, all the other writings of Mr. Frank Yerby—is a matter of taste rather than opinion. These novels are popular, they are well-told stories, and they appear to be written with enormous gusto. These facts are, I think, indisputable. And after that it 's every man for himself. The present saga is set in Natchez, in the period just before the American Civil War.

The chief protagonists are Ross Parry (hero), Conchita Izquierdo (heroine) and Morgan Brittany (villainess), all as highly coloured as their names and as predictable in action, though Morgan's sadism is perhaps more imaginative than one might have expected.

THE INHUMAN LAND (Chatto and Windus. 16s.) was written with long periods of interruptions, and in many different circumstances, between the years 1942 and 1947, part of it being almost literal transcriptions of notes made earlier, and it is altogether a human document of extraordinary impact, tragic, often horrifying, but almost unbelievably free of bitterness. Mr. Joseph Czapski, its author, is a Polish artist who left his studio in Paris in 1939 to fight for his own country. In a few weeks he was in a Russian prison camp. He begins his story on the day when the Poles found themselves transformed by the German invasion from serfs into potential allies, but still half-naked, half-starved, unsheltered and unequipped. Hanging over them, too, was the terrible mystery of the disappearance of thousands of their number. The mass grave at Katyn was not discovered until later, and in the meantime the writer had made a hopeless journey to the N.K.V.D. in a search for them, or even for a trace of them. The book, which has been ably translated by Mr. Gerard Hopkins, gives a quite extraordinary picture of the impression the Soviet regime makes, not on a Russian, but on a Western man who has a deep love for the Russians. "For what this regime does to the people of Russia," writes Mr. Edward Crankshaw in his introduction, "they themselves are in some sense answerable. But for what it does to the peoples of countries outside Russia we also have to answer."

SHE INJECTS REALISM INTO U.S. MANŒUVRES: Jimmie Nesom, of the W.A.C., seen at Southern Pines, North Carolina, checking her psychological warfare equipment which she has been using in the Joint Army Air Force manœuvres. Through the Carolina woods her voice floats with surrender messages and songs, exactly in the manner of "Tokyo Rose" and "Axis Sally" during the Second World War. The idea is to get American recruits acquainted with these sort of tactics in the field. Miss Nesom was formerly a night-club singer.

Mr. Roderick Milton has written an extremely effective novel on one of the facets of war's aftermaths that is still very present. THE LIGHTNING THAT STRUCK ME (Hart-Davis. 10s. 6d.) tells the story, in violent action, in reflection and not without humour, of a man who, though always a loyal Czech, finds that there is no place for him in the totalitarian regime that replaces the German rule after the war. Mr. Milton has an agreeable style, and the smoothness of his writing underlines the dramatic content of his story.

THE WIND AND THE FLAME (Wingate. 15s.), which has been translated from the German of Mr. Manes Sperber by Mr. Constantine Fitzgibbon, is another of these weighty revelations of Communism, which would be of salutary effect, no doubt, in the case of someone whose political thinking was a little shaky. There seems to be no doubt that this author has a very wide knowledge of the growth of European Communism, and none either that he has fully aligned himself with such of its apostates as Koestler, Gide and Silone to expose "the greatest swindle in history."

Mr. Willard Price quotes from Tennyson's *Ulysses* for the title of his new travel-book, which sums up some of his adventures in the seventy lands that he has visited in his lifetime so far. I CANNOT REST FROM TRAVEL (Heinemann. 21s.) is one of those books of adventure which minimise the risks in a good-humoured way, and only dwell on the more amusing high-lights. Mr. Price has been a roving correspondent, and has done field work for a museum and a geographical society since his birth sixty-odd years ago, and it is evident from the liveliness of his writing and the sharpness of his memory that he is only waiting for a suggestion from the right quarter to-day to set off again from his Californian home to one of earth's most uncomfortable spots. The saying that he quotes, though, may comfort us, with its hint of less than superhuman enterprise. "The time to enjoy a trip abroad is about three weeks after you get home."

Travelling in Italy since the war and recording his present-day impressions of food and lodging, as well as his well-documented essays on Italian painting and architecture, Mr. Derek Patmore has produced two books, of which the more recent is A TRAVELLER IN VENICE (Methuen. 15s.). Staying in this most beautiful of cities, which Dickens described as "the strange dream upon the water," Mr. Patmore visited the lagoon islands of Murano and the Lido, and went even farther afield to Vicenza, where he studied the work of the architect, Palladio; to Verona, the birth-place of Paolo Veronese, and to Mantua, to see the forbidding palaces of the Gonzaga family. In Asolo, which Browning knew and loved in his old age, Mr. Patmore was able to see the rooms once occupied by Duse and, at the time of his visit, part of the holiday establishment of a peer of his acquaintance. For Mr. Patmore is not only an observant but a grateful traveller, and in these pages frequently acknowledges the help and hospitality given him by the Italian as well as the English nobility. His book is constructed and expressed in a pleasing, Victorian fashion, and is informative without being didactic.

MOFFAT AT KURUMAN

A New Aspect of the Great African Missionary

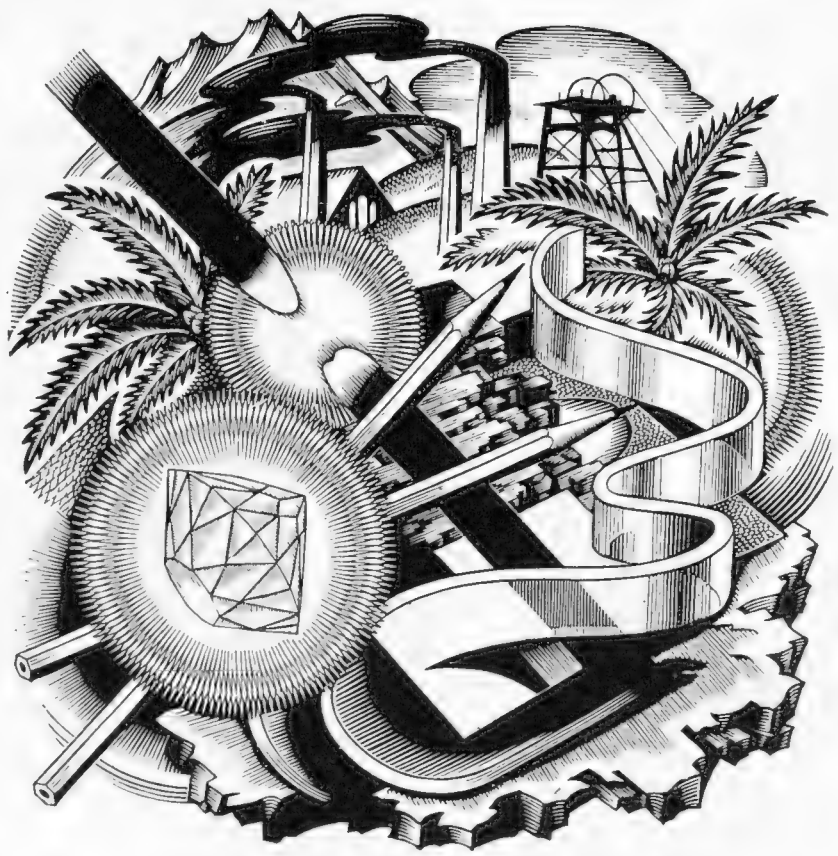
The Oppenheimer series of volumes, constituting the *Central African Archives*, are proving a vital contribution to the history of church pioneering in Africa and to African history generally. No. 5 in the series, APPRENTICESHIP AT KURUMAN (Chatto and Windus. 30s.), consists of the journals and letters of Robert Moffat (that great pioneer of the gospel and the father-in-law of Livingstone) and his indomitable wife, Mary Moffat, between the years 1820 and 1828. The work is edited by Professor I. Schapera, an anthropologist with many years' first-hand experience of the people among whom Moffat worked. The Professor, in his able introduction, shows very clearly that while he is an unstinting admirer of Moffat's manifold virtues as a missionary, of his single-hearted devotion that laid the foundations of Christianity in Bechuanaland, he sees, too, the uncompromising nature of Moffat's outlook, both in relation to tribal culture and to his fellow missionaries. Moffat apparently dismissed with contempt the idea that the Bechuana had any kind of religion of their own. His one all-absorbing interest in them was as potential converts, and even after more than twenty years' residence at Kuruman he was still capable of writing: "My object here is not to give a description of the manners and customs of the Bechuanas, which would require a volume, while it would be neither very instructive nor very edifying." In the light of such a remark it is not surprising that Moffat did not shine as an ethnographer. He was far too busy saving souls; and that, in his estimate and in the eyes of those who sent him out to Africa, was, of course, the sum total of his task. Professor Schapera also emphasises Moffat's attitude towards his fellow missionary Dr. John Philip, to whom at one time he wrote as "a confidential friend and brother." Later, there was a distinct cooling in the relationship, and finally a personal animosity which the letters and diaries do not conceal. One letter, indeed, breathes a virulent contempt and dislike against Philip, who did so much in the Cape Colony to achieve for the Hottentots a higher civil status. These letters and diaries are indeed most revealing, and when compared with Colonel R. H. Vetch's rather milk-and-water account in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, show that we may have to revise rather drastically our views about the father and pioneer of South African mission work. His was not quite the childlike, modest and unselfish spirit the world has been asked to believe in.

Accepting Monmouthshire as the County of the Marches standing astride the borderland of England and Wales, and rather scorning the whole unprofitable historical, geographical, legal, political and ecclesiastical controversy as to its status, Olive Phillips has made a notable contribution to the series of County Books with her story of MONMOUTHSHIRE (Robert Hale. 15s.). Mrs. Phillips has a task that could only be achieved by one knowing Gwent intimately; for Monmouthshire is a county of many contrasts, with its dreary coal-mining towns and villages in valleys that are still strangely beautiful upon their higher slopes, its great port and steel town at the junction of Usk and Severn, its quiet and serenely beautiful countryside between Roman Caerleon and Abergavenny, and its wild and rugged scenery in the far north round Llanthony Abbey and the Black Mountains, a part of the world for ever associated with the names of Father Ignatius and Walter Savage Landor. Mrs. Phillips senses, above all, the great poetic instincts of Monmouthshire folk, quoting freely from W. H. Davies, the poet who was born in the Newport slums, and wrote of the countryside with lyric simplicity, and from modern poets like Idris Davies, who wrote so movingly of the mining valleys in the days of destitution between the wars. She does seem to forget Wordsworth's link with Tintern, but this is only one omission in a very complete and inspiring survey.

Henry Mayhew was born in 1812, and started by writing plays, in one of which he introduced a song that is still sung to this day, "Villikins and his Dinah." Later, Mayhew founded *Punch*, but he will always be remembered best for his near-classic *London Labour and the London Poor*, in which he set out to print the history of the people from the lips of the people themselves, giving a literal description of their labour, their earnings, their trials and their tribulations in their own unvarnished language. Peter Quennell has already produced two volumes from this treasure-house, and now he presents a third, MAYHEW'S CHARACTERS (William Kimber. 21s.). Mayhew was a brilliant observer, the star reporter of his age, and his beggars and bootlace-sellers, his vendors of rings and his pickpockets, his vagrants and his prostitutes, make a motley Dickensian throng which comes vividly to life. The story of the convict from Van Diemen's Land is perhaps the most brutal reflection on a brutal age.

Three volumes of specialised interest dealing with industrial themes and privately produced are Bernard Hollowood's CORNISH ENGINEERS, which is published for private circulation by Holman Brothers, the Camborne engineers, on their 150th anniversary; TEAM WORK, the story of John Laing and Son, the engineering contractors; and B. H. Tripp's GRAND ALLIANCE, a volume published at 12s. 6d. by Chantry Publications for Allied Ironfounders Ltd.

Four additions to the admirable New Phœnix Library are G. K. Chesterton's A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLAND (6s.); C. E. Montague's FIERY PARTICLES (6s.); Sylvia Townsend Warner's LOLLY WILLOWES (6s.), and Compton Mackenzie's VESTAL FIRE (7s. 6d.).



CARBON

CARBON is one of the most widely distributed of the elements, for it is an essential constituent of all living matter. Carbon appears in the crystalline form as diamond and graphite and in the amorphous form as charcoal. Combined with other elements it gives innumerable chemicals all of which are vital to our existence. Carbon atoms readily join with each other, and with those of other elements. They will link up into rings, form long chains of atoms like strings of beads, and even branch out to make complex three-dimensional molecules. The study of carbon compounds is so important that it has become a specialized branch of science known as Organic Chemistry. Hundreds of thousands of different molecules have already been made from carbon atoms in conjunction with those of two or three other elements, such as hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. An almost infinite number of new ones remain to be discovered by the organic chemist. Since 1856, when Sir William H. Perkin made the first synthetic dye, mauve, the manufacture of dyestuffs has been a focal point of the organic chemical industry. The dyestuffs made by I.C.I. are carbon compounds, and recent I.C.I. research into carbon derivatives has resulted in such epoch-making discoveries as new anti-malarial drugs, new textile fibres like 'Ardil', and 'Gammexane', a revolutionary insecticide.

ICI

Valstar *The Aristocrat of Overcoats*

Write for the name of your nearest stockists to

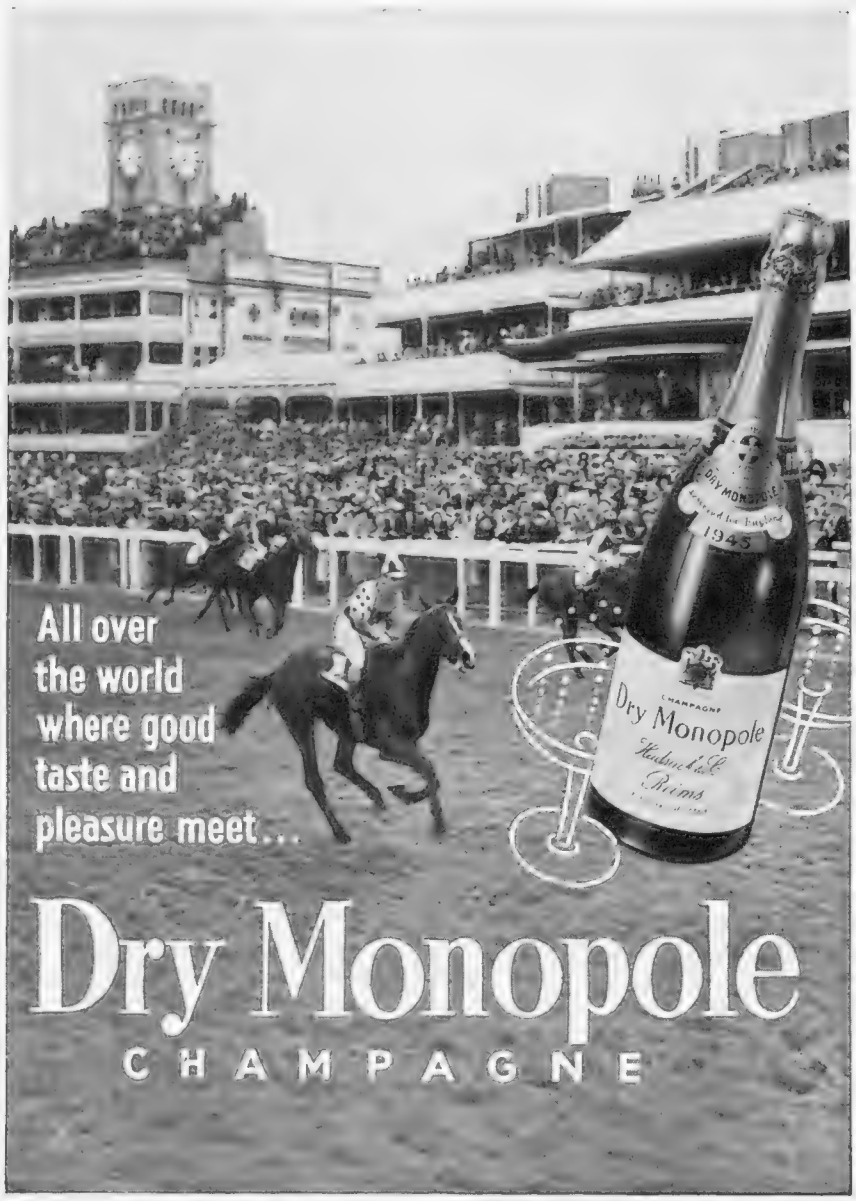
VALSTAR LTD., 314, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

and NOW Fine Quality White Hemstitched

HANDKERCHIEFS

Horrockses

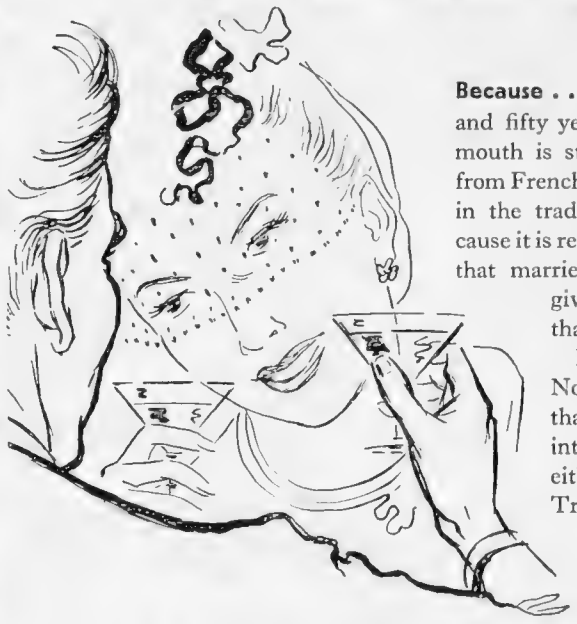
the Greatest Name in Cotton



Sole representatives: TWISS & BROWNINGS & HALLOWES LTD., 5, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.4

SAY "*Noilly Prat*"

and your 'French' will be perfect!



Because . . . Today, like a hundred and fifty years ago, Noilly Prat Vermouth is still made only in France, from French grapes by master blenders in the traditional French way. Because it is real 'French', the Vermouth that marries so well with gin, that gives subtlety to any cocktail that calls for a 'French' accent.

Remember, too, that Noilly Prat is full strength, that's why it makes an intriguing aperitif on its own, either neat, or with a splash. Try it.

NOILLY PRAT

REAL FRENCH VERMOUTH

IMPORTED BY WM. CHAS. ANDERSON & CO., 8 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

Happy, healthy, and above all, safe in

Chilprufe

Regd

for CHILDREN

CHILPRUFE IS PURE WOOL MADE PERFECT

Also Chilprufe Outerwear, Shoes, Toys, and Tailored Coats for Children. Ask your Chilprufe agent or write for Catalogue.

CHILPRUFE LIMITED LEICESTER

HATS OFF

WINGS DAY
SATURDAY SEPT 15
Give for those who Gave

TO *Barker & Dobson*

CAMEO CHOCOLATES
REGAL FRUIT DROPS

THANK GOODNESS B&D

BARKER & DOBSON, LTD., LIVERPOOL
FOUNDED 1834

36

Grace in

movement

For you who buy quality,

but spend very little, who 'bus' to the office—or stride the moorlands—Gor-Ray skirts are designed for you, to wing each step you take with freedom. There are many lovely Gor-Ray styles to choose from—in many cloths and many colours—each one with an ample hem so you can always key the length to current fashion. Sold at stores everywhere and still priced around 50/-.

GOR-RAY REGD.
Skirts one better!

GOR-RAY LTD., 107 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W.1

Take a closer look . . .

For crisp detail and clarity, for quick focussing, superb balance and finish there is none to compare with Ross Binoculars. You know their reputation and if you try a pair you will instantly appreciate why Ross as a name stands supreme.

Steptron 8 × 30 **£29.0.0**

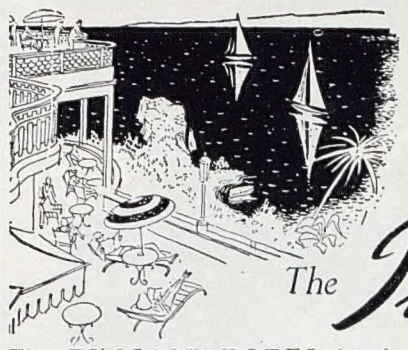
Far and away the best!

BARNET ENSIGN ROSS LIMITED, LONDON, E.17

IN QUEST OF GOOD HOTELS

ADVICE BY ASHLEY COURTENAY

Letters, accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope for reply, should be addressed to him, c/o The Editor, THE SPHERE, *Ingram House, 195-198, Strand, London, W.C.2.*



THE CONTINENT COMES HOME

Laze at one of the finest Hotels in Europe, in a semi-tropical situation a few hours from your door. 150 superb bedrooms . . . 5 acres of grounds fronting the sea . . . own tennis and squash, golf nearby . . . all the comforts and smiling service of a famous Hotel. Write for brochure G

The *Imperial* TORQUAY

The ENGLISH HOTEL in the MEDITERRANEAN MANNER

BRANCASTER, NORFOLK. DORMY HOUSE HOTEL

Completely refurnished, and now under the personal direction of Lieut.-Commander L. G. Freeland, R.N.V.R. Famous for food, wine, golf, sands, safe bathing, sailing and tennis. Children welcome. Dinner Dance each Saturday (evening dress). American Bar. Tel.: Brancaster 217.

Westward Ho? Spend a night or more at

THE ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL, Exeter

In the quiet of the Cathedral Close

ST. IVES, CORNWALL THE GARRACK HOTEL

for holidays or winter residence. Good food, real comfort and cheerful service. 10 mins. walk from Town centre, in an unique position overlooking the Bay. Licensed. Cocktail Lounge. Tel.: 199.

VICTORIA HOTEL, SIDMOUTH, IN SUNNY SOUTH DEVON

Rooms overlooking the sea with private bath and self-controlled radio. Orchestra. Dancing, Cocktail Lounge. All outdoor recreations; food you will enjoy. Come and be spoilt! Open all the year. Tel.: 951.

SOUTHERNESS-ON-SOLWAY THE PAUL JONES (by Dumfries 16 miles)

"The Village that is an Hotel."

For your Shooting or Golfing party. 5,000 acres Mixed Shooting; superb 18-hole Golf Course. Good food, ample bathrooms and piping hot water on return from Moor or Links. Tel.: Kirkbean 226.

CARLYON BAY HOTEL, Nr. ST. AUSTELL, Cornwall.

In the centre of the Cornish Riviera. Facing south and overlooking the sea. 90 bedrooms, many with private bathroom. Own Golf Course adjoining. Tennis, Bowls, Swimming, Fishing. Write or phone PAR 404 for illustrated brochure.

THE SPA HOTEL, ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Faces the south and the sun, 400 ft. up in 65 acres of park land. Thirty miles from London and the coast. Fully licensed. First-class cuisine. Lift, cocktail lounge and ballroom. Free golf on own sporting 9-hole course. Residential terms by arrangement. Tel.: 20331 (3 lines).

"TOKENS OF GOOD TASTE"

SHARPE'S "CLASSIC"

WEDDING STATIONERY

ALSO ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR BIRTHDAY, ANNIVERSARY, OCCASION CARDS & "BRIEFLINE" PERSONAL NOTES

W. N. SHARPE LTD · BRADFORD

ARMS OF THE HOUSE OF MORENO

A GRAND OLD SHERRY OF GREAT AGE AND DISTINCT CHARACTER

REDNUTT

ANCIENT BROWNE SHERRY

Shipped and Guaranteed by MORENO Y CA., JEREZ, SPAIN

Available from leading Wine Merchants.

First in 1793..

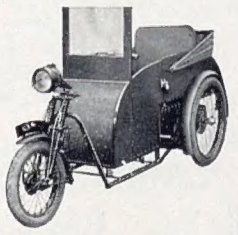
SUPREME TODAY

For over 150 years discerning men and women have found the ideal hair-dressing and tonic in Rowland's Macassar Oil. Besides dressing the hair perfectly, Rowland's Macassar Oil gives it vitality and invigorates the scalp.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

INVALID CARRIAGES

PETROL, ELECTRIC and HAND-PROPELLED TRICYCLES

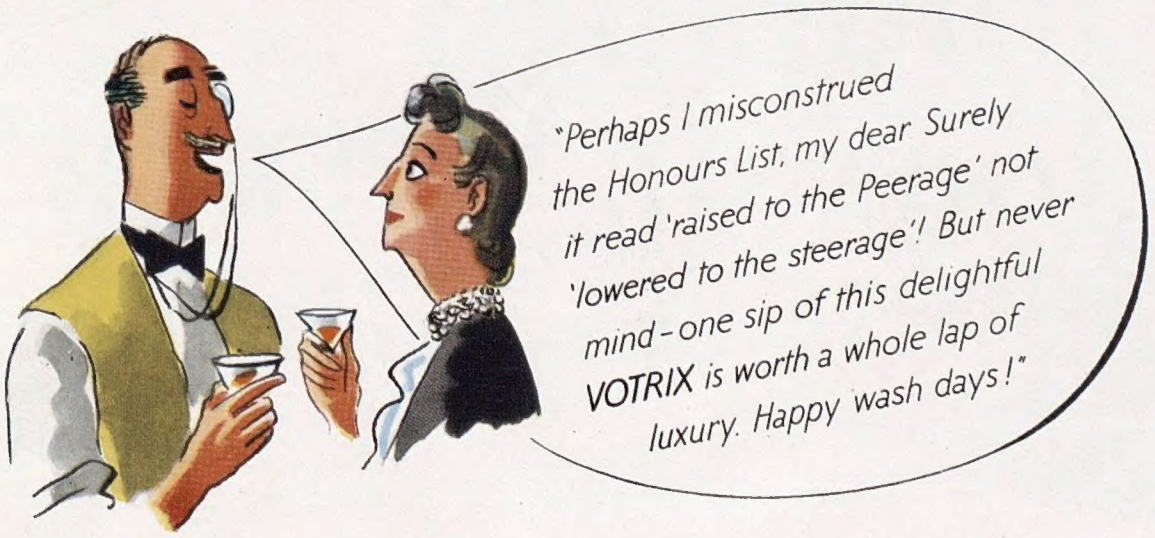


TRILOX

DURSLEY ROAD, TROWBRIDGE, WILTS.

Catalogue Post Free.

"Now—let's have a gin and VOTRIX"



10/- 12/6

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND SUPPLY.—This periodical is sold subject to the following conditions, namely, that it shall not, without the written consent of the publisher first given, be lent, resold, hired out or otherwise disposed of by way of Trade except at the full retail price of 2s., and that it shall not be lent, resold, hired out or otherwise disposed of in a mutilated condition or in any unauthorised cover by way of Trade, or affixed to or as part of any publication or advertising, literary or pictorial matter whatsoever.

Born 1820 –
still
going
strong

JOHNNIE WALKER

–Fine Old Scotch Whisky

PRINTED IN ENGLAND by THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., Milford Lane, London, W.C.2, and Published Weekly by ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS, LTD., Ingram House, 195-198, Strand, London, W.C.2. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1951. Entered as Second-Class Matter at the New York (N.Y.) Post Office, 1903.